FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

NEW YORK.

The "Liberal" Movement—The Eight-Hour Question—Stokes Deserted by "Josie" Mansfield—Startling Revelations Promised on His Trial—The Special Sessions Court—Suit Against a National Bank—Arrival of French Immigrants—Explosion of Fire-Damp.

NEW YORK, April 6, 1872.

POLITICAL.

At a meeting of the Central Committee of the German Reform organizations, last night, a resolution was adopted favoring joint action with the Council in political reform and in the selection of candidates for the coming municipal election. It was also decided to have the practical work of the campaign conducted in conjunction with the Committee of Seventy.

The *Mail* to-day says that while the New York response to the call for a Liberal Convention was hardly in time to influence the Connecticut election, yet that election was not unpromising to the Democracy. It asserts that there is hope that the Cincinnati Convention may shape the future politics of the country. A call is to be followed by a mass meeting of the Liberal Republicans at Cooper Institute next Friday, at which it is understood Senators Schurz and Trumbull will speak.

Senator Sumner's friends think that in a few days he will publicly commit himself to the Cincinnati movement.

The *World* thinks one essential which the Liberals need is Coolness.

THE STOKES CASE.

The District Attorney says it will be some time yet, owing to the pressure of his business, before he will be ready to bring on the Stokes case to trial. The voluminous bills of exceptions put in by the counsel of the prisoner are hardly yet digested by the District Attorney.

Miss Mansfield has not visited Stokes since his arrest, but will appear as a witness on the trial. Stokes is said to be anxious to have his case brought on, when, it is said, startling revelations will be made of Erie rascality and matters connected therewith.

JUDICIARY INVESTIGATION.

A. T. Stewart testified before the Judiciary Committee concerning the disposition of the fund which had been subscribed to assist in the re-election of Judge McCunn.

H. B. Claflin testified concerning the Binninger & Tate case, and a lawyer testified to the retention of certain Fenian moneys by a receiver appointed therefor by McCunn, and with whom it is alleged McCunn was in collusion. No bench warrants have thus far been served upon any of the persons indicted for whisky frauds. The appearance of the parties has been voluntary.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

A number of boss masons and bricklayers met yesterday and discussed the eight-hour movement, one of the members saying that the eight-hour measure would be ruinous to the employers of New York, inasmuch as that when it was made a law, the city would be swamped with labor from New Jersey. The meeting took no definite action on the subject.

The Government stone-cutters have not yet been reinstated, though it is announced that the President has granted them the eight-hour privilege.

FATHER BURKE'S LECTURE.

The Cooper Institute was immensely thronged last evening by an audience assembled to hear a lecture from Father Thomas Burke, a Dominican Friar from Dublin, and as many as three thousand people went away, unable to obtain access to the hall. Father Burke has created an immense sensation throughout the city by his wonderful oratory. He will make a visit to Ohio during the coming week.

SPECIAL SESSIONS COURT.

The Special Sessions Court met to-day and adjourned over to Tuesday, by which time it is expected the District Attorney will have determined as to the formation of the Court under a new decision. Already papers are made out praying for the release of a very large number of prisoners sentenced by the Special Sessions.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.

Government detectives to-day arrested John Morehead on a charge of counterfeiting. Young Izzy Lazarus and Frank Medley, who were arrested on the same charge during the week, give information implicating Morehead, who is said to be an extensive operator.

SWINDLING THE FENIANS.

The Judiciary Committee yesterday heard further testimony against Judge McCunn. Among the charges examined by the allegation that the Judge had corruptly disposed of some twenty-six thousand dollars of Fenian money.

BRIBERY AT ELECTIONS.

Last night a large number of influential citizens of Long Island City took preliminaries to indict the Mayor of that city on the ground that he was guilty of bribery at the elections.

THE IRON TRADE.

At a meeting of the iron founders yesterday, recommendations were made for an increase in the price of castings, and steps were taken for the permanent organization of the trade.

A large meeting of workmen last evening passed a resolution supporting the Senatorial conduct of Senator O'Brien, and requesting him to continue in office.

DAMAGES RECOVERED.

A verdict was given Mrs. Rosa Kelly to-day for five thousand dollars for the loss of her husband by the explosion of the steamer Westfield in July last.

DRIVEN FROM AUBURN.

Thos. Flinter told the health officer to day that he had just been driven away from Auburn, N. Y., because he was attending a small-pox patient there.

FREE TRADE.

Professor Arthur Latham Perry and Horace Greeley had a discussion last evening, at the Liberal Club, on free trade and kindred subjects.

DEPARTURE OF JAPANESE.

Prince Abeshima, Prince of a Province in Japan, of the Japanese embassy, accompanied by his suite, left to-day for Europe.

NEW YORK, April 7, 1872.

ARRIVED.

The steamers Trinacra, from Glasgow, Republic, from Liverpool, and Doran, from Bremen, have arrived.

SUIT AGAINST A NATIONAL BANK.

The *Tribune* to-morrow morning will state that proceedings have been instituted by United States Attorney Garvin, District Attorney Purdy in the United States Commissioner's Court against the officers of the Tenth National bank for having used their institution to lock up four and three-quarter millions dollars in legal tenders, with the view of causing a decline in stocks.

DENIAL FROM GOULD.

A report was in circulation late yesterday afternoon that Jay Gould had been arrested and ordered to find bail in a large amount to cover any judgment that might be found against him in a suit just commenced in Albany. Gould says there is no truth in the report, and that he knows nothing of the suit brought against him by Barlow. Everything is in his lawyer's hands.

DOMESTIC INFELICITY.

Mrs. Fidelia Manning, of Brooklyn, was before Justice Dowling yesterday, charged with attempting to kill her husband by firing two shots from a revolver at him on Monday last. The testimony showed most cruel treatment on the part of Manning toward his wife. She was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

YACHTS READY TO SAIL.

The yachts Sappho and Dauntless are ready for the ocean trip to Cowes, and will sail on the 15th. It is reported that five other yachts of the New York Club will join them, and the whole fleet make a trip to the Mediterranean.

FRENCH IMMIGRANTS.

Some sixteen hundred immigrants from Alsace and Lorraine have arrived during the week, all destined for the west, and all in apparently good circumstances.

SPOTTED FEVER.

There were three new cases of spotted fever in Newark yesterday, and several other cases in neighboring villages. It is feared it will become epidemic.

EXPLOSION OF FIRE-DAMP.

A Scranton dispatch states that Edward Sullivan was fatally and three others seriously burned by an explosion of fire-damp in the Pine Brook coal mine on Friday.

FERRYBOATS RELEASED.

The Staten Island ferryboats have been released, the company having given satisfactory bonds in all the Westfield cases.

MIXED JURY.

A jury of six white and six colored men was empannelled yesterday in Jersey City. This is the first case of a colored man on a jury in Hudson county.

DR. EVANS NOT RELEASED.

The District Attorney of this city denies the report that Dr. Lockup Evans has been released on bail.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

It is reported that Gould sold his interest in the Grand Opera House to Mrs. Fisk, who is now sole owner of that building.

INJUNCTION GRANTED.

A permanent injunction has been granted against the Brooklyn official contractor against using the dock at the foot of Court street.

WORKINGMEN'S CLUB.

The German silk weavers organized a political workingmen's club last night.

LOUISVILLE.

Negro Shot.

LOUISVILLE, April 7.—Last Tuesday James Temple, a farmer of McCracken county, Ky., formerly Rector of the Episcopal church, shot a negro named J. Smith, aged about twenty years, putting thirteen buckshot in his back. The negro ran about one hundred yards and fell, when Temple went up to him, put the muzzle of the gun to his head, and discharged the other barrel and blew his brains out. Temple was arrested and tried at Paducah on Friday and Saturday. The evidence showed that Smith had been employed at Temple's house, and while kindling fires in his daughters' room, he used some insulting language to them, and afterwards boasted around of having had criminal connection with them. This was told to Temple, who was nearly deaf, of a very nervous and excitable temperament, long almost a recluse, and coming suddenly upon Smith, shot him in an ungovernable impulse. He was held in five thousand dollars bail to answer in the Circuit Court.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1872. NUMBER 85.

FOREIGN.

Canadian Independence—Lecture by Hon. William McDougall—Mexican Revolutionary Cause Considered Hopeless—The Question of Protectorate—Assembling of Congress—Result of the Spanish Elections—Address Against Papal Infallibility.

MEXICO.

REVOLUTIONARY CAUSE CONSIDERED HOPELESS.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 1, *via* HAVANA, April 7.—Gen. Rocha occupied Durango on the 24th ult. Dorato Guerra is in full retreat to join Trevino. The States of San Luis Potosi, Guanajuato, Zacatecas and Durango are again in possession of the Government. The Revolutionary cause is considered hopeless. Terrible anarchy exists throughout the country.

THE QUESTION OF A PROTECTORATE.

Brooks' resolutions in the United States Congress for a protectorate over Mexico created no sensation here. The journals publish them without harsh comments, some even without editorial remarks.

The *El Siglo* of the 19th ult. says: "The subject is grave."

The *Voz de Mejico* says: "The present anarchy was the cause of the introduction."

The *Two Republics* says Brooks does not understand the Mexican people. The general opinion is, however, that Brooks does understand that foreigners and the most responsible natives desire a protectorate or annexation.

DEATH OF U. S. MINISTER'S WIFE.

The wife of United States Minister Nelson died suddenly of heart disease on the 22d ult., in a railroad car, while on a pleasure trip, near Mahtrafa. Her body was embalmed and deposited in a church till Mr. Nelson takes it to the United States for interment, for which purpose he has applied for leave of absence. Her daughter, aged six years, was in company with Mrs. Nelson at the time of her death, and Mr. Nelson himself was expecting to join the party.

DEATH OF A GOVERNMENT GENERAL.

General Ner, who commanded the Government troops at the battle of Freisnello, received, several wounds, from which he died at Sacatecas.

REVOLUTIONIST CAPTURED.

The revolutionary Colonel Zaguna was captured at Mapeni Doranago after a severe fight.

BIRTH-DAY CELEBRATION.

The birth-day of President Juarez, on the 21st ult., was celebrated by the Loyalists throughout the Republic.

RAILROAD TRAIN ROBBED.

A railroad train in Puebla has been robbed of thousands of dollars near Otzala.

ASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS.

The preparatory session of Congress began on the 28th ult., when Vallea, a Juarist, was elected President. Congress ignores the various schemes for railroads proposed from the Rio Grande, on the pretense that a railroad would just be built slow enough to fill Northern Mexico with Americans, and then the Texas game would be played. Congress will try to create a Senate, and make its President the successor of Juarez in case of his death or resignation, to prevent Lerdo from occupying the Presidency.

DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

The Lower California difficulty has been settled by the Government conceding the principle of gathering orchilla.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

The shock of an earthquake was felt in the Capital and in several States, lasting thirty seconds, on the 26th ult.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO FRENCH WAR INDEMNITY.

The voluntary subscriptions of French residents in Mexico toward the payment of the French indemnity now amounts to forty-one thousand dollars.

FLIGHT OF REVOLUTIONISTS.

Rocha has announced the flight of the revolutionists toward Sonora and the occupation of Mazatlan by the Government troops.

FATE OF REVOLUTION UNDECIDED.

The fate of the revolution in the States of Yucatan and Tobasco has not yet been decided.

STEAMER CITY OF MEXICO.

The Mexican steamer Tobasco has gone to Progresso to protect the American steamer City of Mexico. The Mexican authorities at Vera Cruz await the arrival of the steamer City of Mexico to convey troops to Matamoras to attack the revolutionists in the rear.

CANADA.

HON. WM. M'DOUGALL ON THE POSITION OF THE DOMINION.

HAMILTON, April 6.—Hon. Wm. McDougall, formerly a member of the Ottawa Government, and late Lieutenant Governor, in a lecture last night, stated that when in England he had discussed the position of Canada as affected by the relations between England and the United States with Earl Granville, Gladstone, Aderly and the Secretary for the Colonies in a previous Government. The conclusion they had come to was this: That all parties recognized the change that had taken place in the position of Great Britain, which was anxiously preparing in every way to meet the new state of things. He came to the conclusion that the best policy was not to abandon the colonies, nor to act so as to drive them away from their allegiance, but to prepare them for maintaining their own position by means of their own right hands, to make them conscious that if an attack was leveled against them they must depend mainly, if not altogether, on their own resources to resist it; failing in which, they must be prepared to accept the consequences, whatever they might be, which followed an invasion and conquest. Speaking for himself, and speaking freely, frankly and truthfully, he was of the opinion that the union of these provinces was a preliminary step for the establishment of a system of Government in British America which would enable us, when the moment arrived, and when necessity pressed on us, to maintain a separate and independent existence among nations. He believed that that idea was presented to the minds of those who took part in that change; but because they foresaw inevitable contingencies, was it to be charged that they were disloyal, as had been hinted? He took the position that these views were not open to any such condemnation. He referred to a phrase of Lord Monlek about a new nationality. Lord Isgar's declaration that alliance should now take the place of allegiance, as well as to the repeated allusions of leading newspapers of England to establish the fact that what the public men of Canada foresaw was based on a correct understanding of the opinion in the mother country. The whole drift of that opinion was that the connection with Canada was a source of embarrassment, from which the mother country should be freed as soon as possible; and if English statesmen and the English press discussed the question so unreservedly, without being subject to imputations of disloyalty, it could not be charged against the public men of Canada that they were wanting in loyalty because they recognized the actual position of affairs.

The speaker was frequently applauded.

GREAT BRITAIN.

RETURN OF THE QUEEN.

LONDON, April 7.—The Queen has returned from her visit to Germany.

O'CONNOR'S TRIAL.

The trial of Arthur O'Connor for his attempt on the Queen is set down to commence next Wednesday. The prisoner has made no effort to secure counsel for his defense. It is probable the trial will be postponed, perhaps indefinitely, as the conviction seems to be gaining ground that the boy is insane.

FRANCE.

ADDRESS AGAINST PAPAL INFALLIBILITY.

PARIS, April 7.—Pere Junqua held a public conference at Bordeaux last night, and delivered an address against the dogma of Papal infallibility. The audience numbered 1,200, and included many priests.

GERMAN EVACUATION.

Thiers and Count Von Arnim will soon commence negotiations for the complete evacuation of French territory by the German troops.

SPAIN.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

MADRID, April 7.—The latest returns show the following result of the elections for the Cortes: Ministers elected, 179; Coalitionists, 157; doubtful, 18. The returns from Porto Rico and the Canaries are considered favorable to the Government. The *Yqualidad* newspaper claims that twenty-seven Republican deputies have been returned.

ALBANY.

Reducing Pacific Mail Stock—Prohibiting Sectarian Appropriations—Insurance Investigation.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 6.—The bill to enable the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to reduce its stock by buying in and cancelling certificates excited a brisk discussion in the Assembly to-day. It was finally ordered to the third reading.

The Assembly adopted the concurrent resolutions to amend the Constitution relative to appropriations and taxation so as to prohibit sectarian appropriations.

INSURANCE INVESTIGATION.

At a meeting of the Insurance Committee today, Insurance Superintendent Miller reviewed the testimony against him, and claimed that he had done nothing to justify the accusations with which he was charged. He asserted that he would bring legal measures against his prosecutors. The concluding feature was made by Barnes insisting that the evidence established the guilt of Miller.

ST. LOUIS.

Assisting France to Pay Her War Debt—A Rebel in Need.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—A society was organized here last night for the purpose of assisting in raising funds to pay the war debt of France. Chas. P. Cheatham was elected President.

A REBEL IN NEED.

A number of gentlemen friendly to Samuel Cooper, late Adjutant General of the rebel army, met last night, and took measures to raise money to relieve his reported wants. Several subscriptions were made on the spot and various committees appointed to solicit funds. The prospects are that a considerable amount of money will be raised.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Modification of the Duty on Paper—Financial Policy of the Administration Commended—The Naval Investigation—No Fraud Discovered Thus Far—Proposed Sale of Indian Lands—Arkansas Politics—Weather Probabilities—The Utah Constitution.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1872.

THE DUTY ON PAPER.

The following is the clause which the Committee on Ways and Means have inserted in the new tariff bill: "That in lieu of the duties now imposed by law there shall be levied and collected on printing paper used for books, magazines and newspapers exclusively, of a size not less than 32x46 inches, twenty per cent. *ad valorem*; on drawing, foolscaps imperial, letter and note paper thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*; on *Printed* that all paper imported under this act cut up into folios, medium cap paper and letter paper sizes, to be issued for any purpose whatsoever, except printing, shall be forfeited to the Government of the United States, and a fine not exceeding —— dollars shall be imposed in each case of violation of the provision of this section, and that all acts inconsistent with the provisions of this section be and are hereby repealed." The present tariff on paper less than 32x46 inches stands unaffected by the present attendment.

NAVAL INVESTIGATION.

The Naval Investigation Committee met this evening. Dana and his counsel were not present. Rear Admiral Boggs was examined by Secretary Robeson. He testified that he has been in the navy forty-five years. Was President of the Board which examined the Secor claims; considered them according to the contract, which he examined, and found they had not been paid; similar claims were paid Miles Greenwood under Secretary Wells. The claims were ordered to be treated alike. In the allowance of the Secor claims everything not under the contract was thrown out. Witness thought the board of which he was President did not include any of the allowance of Marchar's board. In 1869 the board concluded that the law of 1868, which allowed Secor, Perrine & Co. $115,000 in full settlement, did not appear to apply to the case, but as the members were not lawyers, the question was left for the department to settle. The Board allowed Miles Greenwood payment extra to the contract.

(By Secretary Robeson)—The same allowance was made as to the Tippecanoe, which was a boat similar to those of the Secors.

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(By Mr. Archer)—Did not know whether any bills presented by the Secors were amended or reported by former board." The member of the Secor Company who appeared before the board was not sworn as to his account. The board took no declarations other than those of the officers who composed it (By Mr. Robeson) said the fact that similar payments were made on other monitors.

King, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engines, was examined by Secretary Robeson. He testified that the board was authorized by Congress under the direction of Secretary Wells. The claims of the Secors were ruled out as not coming under the law. Witness went to Europe on his own motion. He had some difficulty in obtaining leave of absence.

Mr. Archer remarked that it appeared from the report of March and the board that $621,195 had been paid to the Secors for work over and above their contract prices.

Witness said that he presumed that the statement was correct.

Mr. Archer said the Secors received $115,000 damages, and $93,000 besides.

Brodhead, Second Comptroller of the Treasury, testified that he was the officer having the ultimate decision of accounts. When the vouchers came to him for the payment of $93,000 to the Secors, his impression was that the allowance was a mistake. He took them to the Secretary of the Navy and called his attention to the law of 1868. Witness and him went over the law together. Both came to the conclusion that the acts of 1867–68 were completely in *pari materia*, and must be construed with regard to each other that the award made by the Board designated acted only on claims that could not be allowed by the decision of the Secretary of the contract, being in the nature of damages.

Satisfied with the view taken by the Secretary. He had no doubt of its correctness, since the law of 1868 said $115,000 should be paid in full in the discharge of all claims against the United States on account of these vessels, upon which the board made the allowance, as per their report, under the act of March 2d, 1867. There was no need of the intervention of Congress, as there was a large balance due to the Secors. Witness was entirely satisfied and passed the vouchers. It was not unusual to re-open accounts. He never had any direction from the Secretary of the Navy to favor the Secors, but he received a letter from the Secretary as follows:

Navy Department, Washington, May 16th, 1871.—Dear Sir:—Mr. William Ingham, of the firm of Ingham, Secor & Ingham, coal dealers, of the city of Philadelphia, is a personal friend of mine of my own, and is known to me as a gentleman of character and responsibility. I shall be glad if his firm can have a fair opportunity to supply coal when the same is required to be purchased for the use of the navy, subject, of course, to the provisions of the law on that subject and to the best interests of the country. Very truly yours,

GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Alexander W. Bissell, Purchasing Quartermaster of Philadelphia.

There are no middle men who make purchases for the Navy Department in Philadelphia. There never was an order given to witness to purchase coal from either of the Cattells. He did say that they should buy coal for him. He had purchased flour from A. G. Cattell & Co., flour and commission merchants, at various times, to send on board ships going to sea, or for baking bread in the navy yards, the whole amount purchased being $3,138.38 to date. Witness never employed anybody to buy coal for him. As to the letter of Secretary Robeson to him about Shoemaker & Ingham, witness said they never sold him any coal. They made a bid, but it was not low enough.

Mr. Archer asked whether he had ever been approached directly or indirectly by the Cattells, or any other friends, to give them a contract, to which question witness replied that he had never been thus approached.

The committee adjourned at half-past ten o'clock until Monday evening.

SALE OF INDIAN LANDS.

The Senate Indian Committee to-day authorized Senator Stewenson to offer an amendment to the appropriation bill providing for the sale of Lake Flambeau and Lake Corterels, a Chippewa Indian reservation in Wisconsin, and the consolidation of all the Chippewa and Pottawammie Indians in Wisconsin on the remaining reservation, known as Lapointe, or Bad river reservation. The reservation to be sold comprises six townships, covered with valuable pine timber. The reservation for Fon du Lac contains about one hundred thousand acres, and is traversed by the Northern Pacific Railroad. The committee also voted to propose another amendment to the same bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Ute Indians for the purchase of the Southern part of the Ute reservation, in south-western Colorado. This reservation comprises some fourteen million acres. The part desired for purchase contains some valuable deposits of gold and silver. The committee also voted to report an amendment appropriating about $50,000 for the payment of annuities due the Michigan bands of Pottawattamie Indians under various treaties, some of which date back to 1793. Senator Buckingham has had the claims under examination for nearly a year. The committee voted in accordance with his recommendation.

FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION COMMENDED.

Mr. Monroe, of Ohio, made a speech in the House to-day commendatory of the financial policy of the administration.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO WEST POINT.

Col. Charles M. Thurston, of Cumberland, Maryland, has been appointed a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1872.

THE UTAH STATE CONSTITUTION.

The Utah State Constitution, referred to the Committee on Territories, has been printed. It declares that such terms, if any, as may be prescribed by Congress as the condition for the admission of the State of Deseret into the Union shall be subject to ratification by a majority of the people. This Constitution guarantees the free exercise of enjoyment of religious profession and worship, but the liberty of conscience granted is not to be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness or other crimes, or justify practices inconsistent with peace or the safety of the State. It also contains a clause defining treason against the State.

ARKANSAS POLITICS.

A private telegram received from Little Rock, Ark., dated yesterday, says four members withdrew from the State Republican Committee, when the remainder filled the vacant places, and the Committee thus constituted designated May 22d as the time for holding the State Convention.

Another telegram gives a different version, stating that on account of the chairman refusing to recognize four members of the convention, the committee, by a vote of six against three, adjourned to another place, not wishing to have a difficulty at the house of the chairman, where the meeting was held. The probability is that there will be two State Conventions.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The lowest barometer over eastern Kansas will probably move north-eastwardly, with cloudy weather and rain north and west of the Ohio valley and south-westward to the Gulf on Monday. Partially cloudy but pleasant weather will generally prevail over the south Atlantic and middle States by Monday morning, and extend over New England during the day. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

JOCKEY CLUB FORMED.

A Jockey Club has been formed in Washington, with Chas. Alfred Bristol as President and Admiral Porter as Vice President.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

Several branch societies of the International Society have just been organized in this city.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Committee on Ways and Means held a long meeting yesterday on the tariff bill. They want to present it to the House early this week.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 5, 1872.

The Senate bill that has passed the House granting homesteads to the soldiers, provides as follows: that every private soldier, officer, sailor, marine, &c., who has served a period of ninety days or more, and been honorably discharged, and has remained loyal to the Government, shall, on compliance with the homestead laws, be entitled to enter one hundred and sixty acres of land; but no deed or patent shall be issued until after one year's residence upon the land. The term of service is to be deducted from the time required by law to locate the land, and in the case of those soldiers who have been wounded or in any way disabled in the service, and have been honorably discharged, their full term of enlistment will be allowed. No person shall be allowed to receive any benefits from this act who has availed himself of homestead privileges, unless it be that a less amount than one hundred and sixty acres has been entered. When the amount necessary to make his entry one hundred and sixty acres shall be allowed. The death of any soldier will entitle his widow or minor children, by guardian duly appointed, to the privileges enumerated, and in case of such death while in service, the full term of enlistment shall be deducted from time necessary to perfect the title. All persons coming under the above may employ an agent to locate the land, but must within the time prescribed (one year) commence settlement upon the same. The provisions in this act, not contained in the act of March 2d, 1867. There must be proof made of the land's having been cultivated for five years, and that all acts inconsistent with the provisions of this section be and are hereby repealed." The present tariff on paper less than 32x46 inches stands unaffected by the present attendment.

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GEORGE M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. Alexander W. Bissell, Purchasing Quartermaster of Philadelphia.

There are no middle men who make purchases for the Navy Department in Philadelphia. There never was an order given to witness to purchase coal from either of the Cattells. He did say that they should buy coal for him. He had purchased flour from A. G. Cattell & Co., flour and commission merchants, at various times, to send on board ships going to sea, or for baking bread in the navy yards, the whole amount purchased being $3,138.38 to date. Witness never employed anybody to buy coal for him. As to the letter of Secretary Robeson to him about Shoemaker & Ingham, witness said they never sold him any coal. They made a bid, but it was not low enough.

Mr. Archer asked whether he had ever been approached directly or indirectly by the Cattells, or any other friends, to give them a contract, to which question witness replied that he had never been thus approached.

The committee adjourned at half-past ten o'clock until Monday evening.

SALE OF INDIAN LANDS.

The Senate Indian Committee to-day authorized Senator Stewenson to offer an amendment to the appropriation bill providing for the sale of Lake Flambeau and Lake Corterels, a Chippewa Indian reservation in Wisconsin, and the consolidation of all the Chippewa and Pottawammie Indians in Wisconsin on the remaining reservation, known as Lapointe, or Bad river reservation. The reservation to be sold comprises six townships, covered with valuable pine timber. The reservation for Fon du Lac contains about one hundred thousand acres, and is traversed by the Northern Pacific Railroad. The committee also voted to propose another amendment to the same bill, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate with the Ute Indians for the purchase of the Southern part of the Ute reservation, in south-western Colorado. This reservation comprises some fourteen million acres. The part desired for purchase contains some valuable deposits of gold and silver. The committee also voted to report an amendment appropriating about $50,000 for the payment of annuities due the Michigan bands of Pottawattamie Indians under various treaties, some of which date back to 1793. Senator Buckingham has had the claims under examination for nearly a year. The committee voted in accordance with his recommendation.

FINANCIAL POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION COMMENDED.

Mr. Monroe, of Ohio, made a speech in the House to-day commendatory of the financial policy of the administration.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO WEST POINT.

Col. Charles M. Thurston, of Cumberland, Maryland, has been appointed a member of the Board of Visitors to West Point.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1872.

THE UTAH STATE CONSTITUTION.

The Utah State Constitution, referred to the Committee on Territories, has been printed. It declares that such terms, if any, as may be prescribed by Congress as the condition for the admission of the State of Deseret into the Union shall be subject to ratification by a majority of the people. This Constitution guarantees the free exercise of enjoyment of religious profession and worship, but the liberty of conscience granted is not to be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness or other crimes, or justify practices inconsistent with peace or the safety of the State. It also contains a clause defining treason against the State.

ARKANSAS POLITICS.

A private telegram received from Little Rock, Ark., dated yesterday, says four members withdrew from the State Republican Committee, when the remainder filled the vacant places, and the Committee thus constituted designated May 22d as the time for holding the State Convention.

Another telegram gives a different version, stating that on account of the chairman refusing to recognize four members of the convention, the committee, by a vote of six against three, adjourned to another place, not wishing to have a difficulty at the house of the chairman, where the meeting was held. The probability is that there will be two State Conventions.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

The lowest barometer over eastern Kansas will probably move north-eastwardly, with cloudy weather and rain north and west of the Ohio valley and south-westward to the Gulf on Monday. Partially cloudy but pleasant weather will generally prevail over the south Atlantic and middle States by Monday morning, and extend over New England during the day. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

JOCKEY CLUB FORMED.

A Jockey Club has been formed in Washington, with Chas. Alfred Bristol as President and Admiral Porter as Vice President.

THE INTERNATIONALS.

Several branch societies of the International Society have just been organized in this city.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Committee on Ways and Means held a long meeting yesterday on the tariff bill. They want to present it to the House early this week.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Arkansas Republican State Central Committee.

LITTLE ROCK, April 6.—The Republican State Central Committee met to-day. Senator B. K. Rice, the Chairman presiding, failing to agree with the Clayton members, consisting of Judge McClure, George L. Scott and W. W. Wilshire. They withdrew, when the committee filled the vacancies and called a State Convention for the 22d of May.

Mormon Republican Convention.

SALT LAKE, April 6.—The Mormon Republican Convention was in session last evening in this city, and elected Frank Fuller and Thomas Fitch delegates to Philadelphia. The platform adopted is quite elaborate. It deprecates the course of many Federal officials in Utah, but is confident that the administration will relieve the people from the many oppressions so long and patiently borne; that no part of the people should be deprived of a voice in the selection of those who execute the laws; that the territorial system is to prepare the people for self-government, and not to enslave them; and that it is the duty of Republicans to see that Utah be restored to her national rights.

Preparations for the "Liberal" Convention.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—The Committee of Arrangements for the May Convention to-day appointed Governor Hall, of Missouri, Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, and Governor Palmer, of Kentucky, a Committee of Reception for delegates and persons coming to the Convention in May. Three of these are Republicans, three Liberals, and the remainder are mixed. Half fare arrangements have been made with nearly all the railroads for coming and returning. The Park Commissioners have granted the use of Lincoln Park for a mass meeting. St. Louis announces that she will send seven hundred delegates to the Reunion and Reform Mass Convention.

Senator Trumbull Committed to the "Liberal" Movement.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—A prominent Illinois politician, who is now in this city, states that Senator Trumbull has recently written a letter to his brother-in-law, Dr. Jayne, of Springfield, Ill., in which he fully commits himself to the Liberal movement, and expresses the opinion that the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention will be the next President.

Republican Triumph in Iowa.

DAVENPORT, April 6.—The city election was held to-day. The Republicans elected A. H. Bennett Mayor by 700 majority, with the balance of the ticket by handsome figures. They made a clean sweep with Aldermen, electing their seven candidates by a handsome majority and gaining five members of the city. Last year the Democrats controlled the Council. This year they will have but two members of twelve.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Lake navigation is open from Port Huron to Cleveland.

—A fire at Omaha, Neb., yesterday, destroyed property to the value of $40,000.

—Prince Arthur will shortly be promoted to the rank of Major, and will go to India for two years.

—Wm. Cullen Bryant has arrived at New Orleans from Havana, and is stopping at the St. Charles Hotel.

—The King of Greece opened the Assembly with a speech, last Friday, declaring that the country was at peace at home and abroad.

—The London *Telegraph* of the 27th of March says Internationalism has been declared by a German jury to be high treason against the German Empire.

—The Father General of the Society of Jesus, accompanied by three members of the society, left Rome, and is rumored on a secret mission from the Pope.

—The Michigan Central Railroad has contracted for a double track between Detroit and Ypsilanti, and from Niles to Lake Station, to be completed within sixty days.

—Aristede de la Vigne, a well known cotton merchant of New Orleans, and a native of France, aged thirty-three years, fell into the river from the ship Cameo, last Friday night, and was drowned.

—In the suits of the Boston, Hartford & Erie Railroad Company against Henry N. Farwell and against Geo. W. Long & Co., the Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided in favor of the former.

—A serious riot took place at Columbia, S. C., on Thursday evening, the provocation being the firing of a pistol shot into a Republican procession which was celebrating the Mayoralty victory. The troops had to suppress the mob.

—General Meredith Barton, a prominent lawyer and politician of Cleveland, Ohio, died at his residence in that city on Saturday morning from the effects of a paralytic stroke. The deceased was Adjutant General of Ohio during the war.

—A woman named Grace Pucker, about forty years of age, was found dead in bed in a little shanty near the land light house at Erie, Pa. Her face was black from apparent strangulation, and there were marks like finger prints on her throat. The only other occupants of the house were her husband and a little son. The husband was taken into custody to await the coroner's inquest.

—The contract between the North Shore Railroad Company, of Canada, and an association of Chicago parties, for the construction of a road between Montreal and Quebec, was finally executed on Friday. The city of Quebec gives one million of dollars, and the land grant is estimated to be worth at least ten millions of dollars by Martin L. Sheldon, who claims $300,000 damages on the ground that he has been unable to sell a quantity of Credit Foncier bonds bought by him in consequence of the action of the Baron in declaring the bonds worthless. The bonds are now recognized by the Russian Government, having been seized by the Poles in Warsaw during the insurrection of 1864. The suit involves the question of the authority of governments to forbid the payment of bonds of private banking corporations.

A FEW months since women were put in charge of the whole telegraphic system of Baden. They understood their work and delighted in it, but there were unprecedented delays in the transmission of messages. It has been discovered that the operators have made it their regular practice to defer any petty dispatches about matters of Government or business until they had finished sending each other glowing accounts of parties and dresses and delicious bits of gossip. The result is, that the powers there have ruthlessly dismissed the fair offenders and reinstated the old employ

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MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1872.

A LAST WORD.

Again we beseech those leaders of our party who are taking a deep interest in the forthcoming nominations for the offices of Governor, Auditor General, and Judge of the Supreme Court, to be sure that no mistake is made. We have no candidates to propose, but ask that those shall be given us whom we can cordially and earnestly support. There is a wide-spread belief among substantial Republicans that of those prominently named for the position of Governor, there are some who could not command sufficient votes to carry the State. This opinion is not confined to a few persons, nor to those who are favoring any particular candidate, but is an earnest conviction, and an honest one, which springs, after mature thought, from a sincere desire to place the success of our party, this fall, beyond a peradventure. This being so, their opinions are entitled to some consideration. We find this opinion wherever we go, and wherever we look for information on State politics, and we should fail to do our duty did we not make the fact known. Of all our State exchanges, numbering something over one hundred, we have yet to find a SINGLE ONE which exhibits the slightest particle of enthusiasm or warmth in the interest of any man who has yet been named. This of itself ought to have great weight, as it rests chiefly with the press to stir up the canvass that a full vote may be cast, and if a lukewarmness is felt this early in the battle, defeat may be expected. Nor is this all. Among those exchanges there are many which have plainly said "put no man in nomination this fall against whom the slightest breath of a suspicion has been heard." This sentiment prevailed at the County Convention, held in this city last week, almost unanimously, and of the delegates chosen thereat, we have heard at least four express themselves in the same way. As we pass through the streets, we are met by good Republicans daily, who ominously shake their heads and say "be careful." Not a word is uttered against the character of any of the gentlemen named as candidates, but all unite in saying give us our best men, and take no risks.

In saying this much, at this time, we but do our duty to the party to which we belong. We earnestly desire its success, and care absolutely nothing for the personal ambition of any man. "As goes Pennsylvania, so goes the Union" we recognize as [illegible] that our strongest and best men shall be placed before the people as candidates for State officers, in order that success in this State, not only, will be assured, but that the national struggle shall result in a Republican victory.

Fortunately, there is no scarcity of material from which to choose. Our State contains many strong, able, conscientious and capable Republicans, who could rally to their support every member of the party. This being so, let us show that our love for the principles of our grand party of progress and reform is paramount to every consideration of a personal nature.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 110¼@110¾.

THE EXPENSE of running the State Government for the coming year will be half a million less than last year, and the expenses of the Legislature, just adjourned, were much lighter than usual.

THE *Morning Mail* came to us on Saturday morning in an enlarged form and otherwise improved, affording evidence of the prosperity of its gentlemanly proprietors, Messrs. Thompson, MacConnell & Co. It is a good and spicy Republican newspaper, and we are glad that it is proving a pecuniary and journalistic success.

IF THE *Post*-ee will refer to the GAZETTE of the 27th ult., it may discover a first class editorial notice of the candidacy of Captain Ike Sowers, of Oil City, and "nary a word" for Lay. Although the Democrats endorsed the former, the election was in no sense a partisan one, each candidate running on his personal strength, and of course Ike won.

PRIVATE ADVICES received from influential parties in Washington assure us that all eyes will turn towards the Republican Convention at Harrisburg, as the action of that body will be either full of good or pregnant with evil to the National cause. There, as here, the fear is entertained that the right sort of men may not be placed in nomination for office, but all hope for the best.

THE following from the Louisville *Courier-Journal* is not bad:

The New York *Standard* says: "Senator Sumner believes Grant to be a bold, dangerous man." So did the rebels.

Sumner will find, as the rebels did, that Grant is both *bold* and *dangerous* to the enemies of our country; and as we read the above extract, which was intended to be severe on the President, we find testimony out of the mouths of these rebels to the fitness of General Grant to preside over the nation. He can well afford to refer to his record, and we are glad to learn that the rebs found him *bold* and *dangerous* to the country's enemies. Cataline found Cicero just such a man in Rome's extremity.

THE *Press*, speaking of the different delegations in the last Legislature, says, "the Philadelphia members in particular were eminently unqualified to represent this community." The reason for this statement is because those members chose to be independent, and vote for what they thought to be the interests of the whole city, and not for those of a few individual property owners on Chestnut street. It is very unfortunate, that the press of our big city should subordinate everything to the one frantic desire to defeat the removal of the city buildings "up town." This is the whole trouble in Philadelphia—an ugly fight to be sure—but we beseech our friends over there to "let us have peace" on their local affairs until we have placed General Grant again in the White House.

A WHOLESOME and just law was enacted by our State Legislature, when they passed the bill authorizing persons charged with crime to give evidence on their case. The law is good as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. It does not authorize a criminal to testify when the grade is above a misdemeanor, and perjury and forgery are also excepted. Why not let the jury have all the light that can be given them, and they can decide, as now, upon the truthfulness of the witness? We have often thought it strange, that a person sued for a debt of five dollars or any amount, should be permitted to prove that he owed nothing, when a man charged with theft, or assault, or any crime, would not be allowed to say a word in court, except to answer the foolish query, "guilty or not guilty." If often occurs that a person charged with crime is the only witness who could prove the error of the charge, and yet we have not, until now, allowed him to utter a word in his own defense. Let the law be tried faithfully, and it will not be long until it will be made to apply to any crime charged.

THE Convention to revise the State Constitution will consist of 133 members, chosen on the cumulative voting system. The bill, as it passed, provides for the election of three delegates from each Senatorial district, only two of whom can be voted for by each voter. Twenty-eight delegates are to be elected at large in the State, each citizen voting only for fourteen, and six delegates at large are to be chosen from Philadelphia, each person to vote for three. This is as plain as we can state it, and it can be easily understood from this statement. There are thirty-three Senators, and Senatorial districts, three from each will make ninety-nine delegates, twenty eight at large in the State, and six at large in Philadelphia will make the full convention, viz: 133, same as the whole number of the Legislature. The bill gives the minority in each Senatorial district one out of three delegates, the minority in the State at large fourteen out of twenty-eight, and the minity in the city of Philadelphia, three out of the six to be elected. It is estimated that the Republicans will have a majority of three in the Convention, and Mr. Buckalew's plan of voting will have a fair trial. at the election for delegates.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY is chuckling over the condition of the Republican party. It is thought to be in the identical position occupied by their party in 1860, which was about equally divided between Douglas and Breckenridge, or free soil and proslavery Democracy. If any considerable portion of the Republican party should give signs of going with the "Liberals," the Southerners would then have some reason to chuckle over the split, and anticipate a similar result to that which attended the division of the Democratic party in 1860 into hostile factions. But there is nothing at all similar in the two cases. Then, the division was the result of a radical difference of opinion in reference to a great principle in National ethics, one faction contending that slavery was a Divine institution and of right should exist everywhere, and the other, believing it a curse, thought the people—the Sovereigns—should decide by ballot whether it should be introduced into the United States territory. No principle, held by Republicans, is disputed by the Liberals, but their defection is caused by personal opposition to the man most likely to be the Republican nominee for President. They are not so strong in numbers as the disappointed admirers of John C. Fremont were in 1864, when they met in Cleveland, headed by old Ben. Wade, and placed their ticket in the field. Nor will they be longer in discovering their mistake, than was the rash faction which met in Cleveland in 1864, bent on the defeat of Abraham Lincoln. They will find, when returning reason dawns upon them, that they are only lending aid and comfort to the common enemy, the effect of which, if it have any at all, will be to elect a man opposed to themselves on every national principle and policy. Surely no considerable number of Republicans will be found, who would so far desert their principles, out of personal spleen, as to assist in the election of a Democrat who is pledged to oppose those principles. A few soured and disappointed or chagrined men to be sure, can make a great noise, with three of their number in the Senate chamber, and one other at the head of a leading newspaper, but even they, we imagine, cannot long continue in their foolish course without a sympathetic audience. A man may play a hand organ every and all day, so long as he can attract an audience, which shall prove its interest in the music, by paying well, but he would soon tire, and retire in disgust, if his everlasting grinding should only succeed in driving every body away, except ragged and dirty faced boys without a cent in their clothes. So it will be with the Liberals; they will not draw a paying audience, and they will soon grow weary of their own jargon.

THE POST-BOY.

"Does the 'organ' still think that 'the people will not support a man for the highest office in the State whose name has been mentioned in connection with the Evans swindle?"—*Post.*

We unhesitatingly say that we do *"still think"* so, provided any taint of corruption or crime clings to his name. Has the little fellow any more questions to ask? We are glad to find our virtuous neighbor beginning to look within doors, and not confining all its attention to the members of our party. If it be honest in the effort, we may hear much of the same sort as the following taken from its columns:

"We have a word or two to say with reference to the action of at least two of the Democratic Senators in voting for the iniquitous bill, and would like to have them explain to the Democracy of the State why they did not vote to defeat it."

So, Democrats have been found by the *Post*-ee who vote for "iniquitous bills," according to its tell, some of whom by inuendo it charges with "setting up" Congressional districts "impregnably Democratic" in order to insure their own election to Congress. Well now, we would hardly have thought that of a Democrat, if the *Post* had not told it. Hear it:

"The nineteenth District is impregnably Democratic, and a nomination is equivalent to an election. Mr. Purman (Democrat) lives in this District; he may be a candidate for Congress and he voted for the bill. Was it because he wanted to make the District sure, and them skirmish all along the line for a nomination? We simply ask for information.

"We made no charges, (of course not), nor do we insinuate (not a bit) that they were prompted by improper or personal motives, but it does seem a little singular that Schuylkill should have been sacrificed to make two Republican Districts, and throwing that county, in which Mr. Randall lives, into a Democratic District. What adds to the singularity is, that Mr. Randall (Democrat) possibly will be a candidate for Congress, and voted for the bill which disfranchised more than 75,000 Democratic voters in the State."

Of course nobody supposes that Mr. Randall voted otherwise than conscientiously for the bill; but had poor Randall been a Republican, then the case would have been different, and the *Post*-ee would not have been so slow to "make charges."

In order to show our readers how mad the *Post*-boy can get, we give another extract:

"Had these Democratic Senators who for the bill, followed the worthy example of their colleagues and fought the iniquity altogether, and explain their votes in favor of the infamous Radical gerrymander cooked up in a caucus of unscrupulous pothouse politicians (whey) for the purpose of stifling the voice of the people."

PITTSBURGH owes a vote of thanks to the members of the Allegheny county delegation in the Legislature, for the successful manner in which they pushed through the bill for what is known as the "south-side consolidation." This act annexes to Pittsburgh all the outlying population and territory on the south side of the city, which will add to the number of its inhabitants at least 35,000, and thus place it in the front ranks of the first-class cities of the country. This result was only achieved by the untiring zeal and perseverance of the Allegheny county delegation, among whom we recognize some of the ablest and most popular men in both branches of the Legislature.—*State Journal.*

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Late Elections and Their Lessons—Sumner, Schurz, Trumbull and Greeley Fallen from Their High Estate.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 4, 1872.

The result of the elections in Connecticut is the event of the week, and causes much comment among politicians of the different parties at the capital. To the friends of the administration it is cheering and encouraging. To the Democrats it is the reiterated verdict of condemnation of their principles and policy, and to the malcontents, it is the voice of rebuke for their treachery.

Following so closely upon the angry debates which were planned and incited in the Senate by Schurz, Sumner, and Trumbull, for the purpose of defaming the Administration and defeating the renomination of President Grant, it cannot but be hailed as a triumphant vindication of the Administration, and of the fidelity of the Republicans of Connecticut. New Hampshire had redeemed herself and had again placed her victorious flag upon the Republican ramparts, and sent forth an encouraging shout to the sons of Connecticut, and they have gloriously responded by a larger majority than has been given for the Republican party for several years.

The results in these two States teach an important lesson, which will not fail to have a good effect upon the country.

It will teach Messrs. Sumner, Schurz, and Trumbull of the Senate, and Mr. Greeley of the *Tribune*, that a great party is not to be controlled nor dissolved at the will of men who are actuated by personal ill-will or malcolence. Great political parties in this country are the out-growth, from convictions in the minds of the people of their necessity, in order to carry into effect and sustain great and beneficent schemes of policy, and are not the personal property of any set of leaders, however much they may have been honored by that party.

Mr. Sumner has been honored and trusted because he identified himself with the great principles which underlie, and upon which the Republican party was built. When he ceases to consider those great principles as paramount to the gratification of personal ill-will or hatred to the accepted and honored chief, chosen by the party, to administer their government, the people cease to trust and follow him, and when he throws himself across the track that they wish to pursue, with the expectation that he will stay their progress in that direction, he will find that he is utterly powerless, and that instead of baffling the will of the people, he will be crushed to powder.

Mr. Greeley has wielded a powerful pen in advocacy of Republican principles and exerted a potent influence, because he sustained those great principles of justice and humanity which called the Republican party into being, and which through its instrumentality have been engrafted upon our Constitution, and are now the pride and boast of every true Republican in the land. But when Horace Greeley from the effects of wounded pride, or from disappointed personal ambition, severs the ties which bound him to the men, who through many years of toil and battle, marched with him in the Republican ranks, and won great and priceless victories, turns away from his old friends, and seeks to defeat the will of the vast majority of those with whom he acted, he will find that the blandishments of the reform Delilah have shorn him of his locks, wherein lays his strength, and that he has become as weak and powerless as other men.

General Grant may not have honored Mr. Greeley as high as he should have done, but does that fact, if it be a fact, render the Republican party a useless organization?

The great body of Republicans have the greatest confidence in the President's administrative ability, and they wish to retain him at the head of the nation for another term. Mr. Greeley will not submit to the will of the vast majority with whom he has heretofore acted, and by whom he has been honored and trusted as a leader, and he must not think it strange if his old associates look upon his refusal to submit to the will of the majority as an act of bad faith, and his desertion of the post, as a watchman on the Republican bulwarks, as a base betrayal of his friends.

He follows the example of Davis, Toombs and Floyd, who, when they could not rule the country in accordance with their wishes, attempted to destroy the Government and be ruins. His defection springs from the same unhallowed and base motives. If he cannot *rule* the party, he will consort with its enemies in order to defeat and *destroy* it.

He falls like Lucifer, and he who had a place in the memory and gratitude of millions of people, will be remembered for his perfidious desertion of friends, who still cling to the Republicrn organization as the only hope for good government, for a continuation of the policy which Mr. Greeley has advocated, and still approves, and which has so wonderfully developed and enriched our country. He, too, will learn that the people are not to be deceived, and cannot he led astray in order to gratify the personal animosity of even such a man as Horace Greeley has seemed to be. He has preached universal amnesty ever since the war closed, and he would have us believe that the generous throbbings of his heart led him to bail Jeff Davis,—whose infernal rebellion caused the death of a half a million of men—but he has no pardon for General Grant's offense. No amnesty for the Republicans who differ with him in regard to the propriety of renominating the *man who crushed Jeff Davis' rebellion.* He would bail and pardon the *Chief Traitor*, but exults in his efforts to crush the *Chief Patriot*, who delivered the nation from the power of traitors.

Few can doubt that Mr. Greeley would sacrifice every political principle that he has heretofore advocated and sustained, if by so doing he could accomplish the defeat of the man who he thinks has *slighted* him.

Under a plain exterior and an assumed meekness, there burns an ambition and a lust of power, that will surprise those who have heretofore admired Horace Greeley. Many common sense people will be at a loss to reconcile the inconsistencies of the man who pleads for traitors, and urges upon Congress their restoration to the full exercise of eitizenship, and refuses to extend "amnesty" to those who differ with him upon a question of party policy. Failing in his efforts to defeat President Grant's renomination, he throws away and casts from him a reputation for consistency and honor, which it has taken him more than thirty years to acquire.

Why should we wonder at his fall, when the history of the world is strewn with such wrecks of seemingly well devised fame? But he is doomed to disappointment, and he will sink below the wave amid the execrations of millions who, at one time, believed him to be actuated by high and noble principles and purposes, but who will only remember him to heap scorn and contempt upon his name.

He has written much and well, but seldom expressed a more just sentiment than when he said of himself that it was not wise to erect a statue to a man until he had completed his life, and was beyond the possibilities of marring the beauty of the character which the statue is intended to commemorate. Some men live too long for their own fame.

E. P. UNUM.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

Pennsylvania—the second State of the Union in population, and the first in point of material productions, the wealth of the soil, and the wealth of the brain and the hand—is entitled to a Chief Magistrate of marked capacity and sterling character. The delegates of our Republican people meet at Harrisburg on Wednesday next to nominate, among others, a candidate for that office. Success will depend, in a large degree, upon the wisdom of their action. Our State has grown, and is growing so rapidly in art, science, intelligence, commerce and manufactures, that the very best citizens in its borders should aspire to the high honor of presiding over its destinies. We have no favorites of our own, no affiliation with clique or faction, and therefore speak frankly in the interests of the whole State, and, as we believe, in the interests of the Republican party of the State. The politicians are said to have decreed the nomination of General John F. Hartranft, of Montgomery county, for Governor—a good soldier and a worthy man; but there are others, we say it frankly, better fitted for the responsibilities of that commanding position. Let us enumerate some of them: Winthrop W. Ketchem, of Luzerne; Samuel E. Dimmick, of Wayne; John B. Packer, of Northumberland; Francis Jordan, of Bedford; William Lilly, of Carbon; Harry White, of Indiana; Thomas M. Marshall, of Allegheny; Morton McMichael, of Philadelphia. There is not a man named here who would not do honor to Pennsylvania as her Governor. We anticipate no difficulty in giving our electoral vote to General Grant in November, but we do anticipate a sharp and angry struggle in the preceding October election. There is a jealous and resolute spirit abroad in all parties against local corruption and mismanagement. More political ties have grown loose in view of the utter disregard of popular sentiment by our representatives at Harrisburg, and intelligent men will no longer be driven to the polls by the cry of 'nomination,' unless these are such as can bear full investigation. The leader in the initial battle of October will be the candidate for Governor, and he ought to be a man like Curtin, who twice led the Republican hosts to victory, and by his personal magnetism, genial, hearty manners, and dashing oratory, strengthened his friends and converted his adversaries. We never can forget how, in 1863, when an attempt was made to defeat his re-election within the lines of his own party, he electrified the people by his speeches, and unfolded and illustrated the glorious record of the Republican party in peace and war. Our next candidate for Governor should be just this sort of a man. We do not demand as a condition precedent that the candidate should always be a popular speaker—that quality is certainly not needed, and has never been called for in a nominee for President, who must, of necessity, remain silent while he is loudly canvassed; but an aspirant for a place like Governor of Pennsylvania, at such a time as this, ought to be equal to the work of advocating his own cause and spreading before the people in their great assemblages the stewardship of the organization of which he is the representative. Never before have such gifts been so essential. The gentleman we have named are all tried and experienced speakers—sound, ripe, and consistencious Republicans—incorruptible men, and most of them unofficial citizens. The next Governor of Pennsylvania will be called upon to discharge many important duties. He ought to be well versed in the law. He should thoroughly understand our diversified interests. He should have the courage to stand out sternly against corrupt combinations in the Legislature. He should possess sufficient prescience to anticipate and prepare for our great future. He should especially identify himself with all the details of the organization for the celebration of the Centennial of American Independence in 1876, which will take place in the last year of his first term. He should be the peer of the gifted Chief Magistrates of other States—men like Hoffman of New York, Pinckney White of Maryland, Noyes of Ohio, Palmer of Illinois, Parker of New Jersey, Washburn of Massachusetts, Gratz Brown of Missouri. Now, with all deference to Gen. Hartranft, who, as we have said, is a good soldier and a worthy man, and whom we shall of course support should he be selected by our State Convention—does he possess any special competency for Governor of Pennsylvania at such a time? We must recollect that we are not here to consider the claim of individuals, but the claims of the State—its needs, its necessities, *its demands.* No man, in such an exigency, has any right to ask to be considered by himself, and no man should be selected because he happens to be the peculiar friend of other men, however deserving. When we come to select a candidate for Supreme Judge we consider, first of all, the fitness and experience of the several aspirants, and it stands to our credit that no name has been suggested in this connection that would not add honor to that high tribunal. Is not the office of Governor a far more important office? Does it not require more varied talents, if possible, and riper experience? We leave the case with the Republican delegates, having thus unreservedly expressed our own opinion, and echoed, we believe, the sentiments of the great body of the people, without malice, prejudice, or favoritism.

[Communicated.]

HON. JOHN B. PACKER.

Among the many good men in the Republican ranks whose names will be before the convention in connection with the next Governor's election, public attention is strongly directed to Mr. Packer, of Sunburry, member of Congress.

Standing aloof from all cliques, he has no sympathies nor prejudices nor animosities unfortunately engendered by personal rivalries in the best and purest party organizations. No friends to serve at the expense of the public good, no enemies to punish, the highest position in this great Commonwealth would be held by him as a sacred trust for the noble purposes of reform, enlightened progress, rapid and vigorous developement of the teeming wealth and treasures of Pennsylvania.

With the magnificent future before us, we require a man for the coming day of great things with ability to conceive, frame and execute the broad and advanced measures required, with courage, self-reliance and an industry that never tires, and a perseverance that never is vanquished, and a purity and integrity of purpose beyond all suspicion. Such a man is Mr. Packer.

From an humble beginning he began his career at the bar of Sunburry, and by industry, perseverance and a sound mind and undoubted personal integrity, and a kind and amiable nature, he won the regard and confidence of all, and soon rose to distinction in his profession, in which he has not only gained eminence and power, but has amassed a comfortable independence.

Within and out of the Republican party his popularity is very great. In his election to Congress prominent Democrats have been his most active friends and supporters. Among the laboring men he has always been a great favorite, not only from his disposition and readiness always to serve them, but as a lifelong and prominent advocate of a tariff for protection for home labor and industry. But few, either in or out of Congress, have rendered more constant and efficient service to the great cause of American labor.

The nomination of Mr. Packer would be followed by two important results, viz: A triumphant election by the people, and then an administration of great purity, of signal reform, and of lasting and beneficent results.

[Communicated.]

HON. JOHN BROOMALL.

I notice in the *Press* yesterday the name of John M. Broomall has been put forward as Republican candidate for Governor. Mr. Broomall is an original and staunch Republican, and is from one of the most thorough Republican districts of the State. He is well and favorably know, and standing aloof from all centres of political convulsion, would unite the entire party. Will any other name now before the people do so? In the history of the State, there has been no Governor selected from this old stronghold of the party. Honors should be equally divided. REFORM.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4, 1872.

[From the Erie Dispatch.]

The fact that the delegates elected to the State Convention from both Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are uninstructed for Governor, would seem to indicate that the politicians are not yet decided on their course of action. It looks as though they were preparing to drop General Hartranft, in case the opposition to him should develop considerable strength. Should this occur, it is likely that a comparatively new candidate, probably John B. Packer, will be brought out against Colonel Jordan. In case General Hartranft should appear to be the winning man, he will probably be supported by the Cameron interest—otherwise, it will go for Judge Packer.

OUR GOVERNOR.

MESSRS. EDITORS: The recent disclosures made by the committee on the Evans grab have left our Governor in an unenviable position. We say *our* Governor; for he is the Governor of our State, and was made such by the votes of our party; therefore upon our party rests in a measure the responsibility. It is a lesson well calculated to make us careful as to whom shall hereafter call to place of power and responsibility.

But the Republican party can claim the credit of exposing the rascality of that business, and of casting off indignantly the men who were implicated in that "big steal" however remotely.

We are entering upon a new contest for a Governor. Let not the nomination be such as will throw our party into the defensive upon this Evans matter. Let the candidate be a man whose record is such as our voters can rely upon with confidence, and such as the Democracy cannot successfully assail. This shameful disclosure has imposed upon the Republican party the necessity for extreme care and circumspection, things which, indeed, are always right. A little more care six years ago would have saved us from both dishonor and pecuniary loss.

AN OLD REPUBLICAN.

POLITICAL.

GOVERNOR JEWELL'S majority in Connecticut is now placed at seventy-five. The Senate stands fifteen Republicans to six Democrats, and the House one hundred and thirty Republicans to one hundred and eleven Democrats; majority on joint ballot twenty-eight—a Republican gain of four on joint ballot over last year.

THERE be three Richards already in the field. One is George Francis Train, the other Victoria Woodhull, and the other Judge David Davis. Two of them are self-nominated—the third by a constituency not much greater. One has about as good a chance as the other, and all three may sooner expect to be struck by lightning than by the Presidency.

THE editor of the Brown county (Ill.) *Democrat* is evidently getting ready to vote for Grant. "Shall we consent," he exclaims, "to see that glorious old Democratic banner trailing humbly in the dust beneath the triumphal chariot of our enemies? A thousand times no! We will see Gratz Brown, and Carl Schurz, and Frank Blair *eternally damned first!* There you have it."

THE War Veterans' Union Club of Kings county, New York, has issued an address "to the veteran soldiers and sailors of the State," urging them to see that the delegates sent to the Union Republican State Convention are favorable to the renomination of Gen. Grant, whom the address eulogizes without stint, calling him "the salvation of the nation" and "a success as an administrative officer."

HON. A. J. RANIER, the colored Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina, has written a letter to Lieutenant Governor Pinchbeck of Louisiana, in which he condemns the Cincinnati movement, and says that the Philadelphia Convention is the place where the nomination of President Grant should be opposed, if anywhere. He adds that while the colored population almost idolize Charles Sumner, he is confident they will support *en masse* the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention, whoever they may be.

THE New York *Tribune* of the morning of the Connecticut election contained not a single editorial reference to the memorable contest that was to take place in Connecticut that day. A Connecticut election never before occurred without a score of doubled-leaded editorials in the *Tribune* begging the residents of that State doing business in New York to drop all business and hasten to their respective homes to help to swell the triumph of the cause of Republicanism and of humanity. An itching for the Presidency makes strange havoc with the better instincts of the best men. Mr. Greeley will live to repent and blush for his present blindness and want of patriotism.

IT is facetiously related that the grave and dignified Democratic candidate for Governor of Connecticut recently compromised himself seriously with a body of his fellow-citizens, by a mistake which shows how much of a politician he is. A committee of Connecticut River fishermen addressed a letter to each of the rival candidates for Governor, in order to ascertain their views on the laws relating to pound fishing. Governor Jewell, the Republican candidate, responded promptly, saying plainly what he could and would do in reference to the matter. Mr. Hubbard was equally explicit in the declaration of his views, but supposing that he had been applied to as a lawyer, with the written opinion which he sent to the fishermen, he inclosed a bill of $30 for professional services, and from the results it looks as though the fishermen voted on the other opinion.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

HEART DISEASE.

A GREAT CURE BY DR. KEYSER.

I came to Dr. Keyser early in December last with a broken constitution and general impaired health. I had pains about my heart and tightness across the chest, and my suffering was truly great, and I found my health fast wearing away. I had every appearance and every feeling of disease of the heart. Every one who saw me could easily tell me how sick I was by my sallow look and emaciated form. I could not perform the slightes labor without the greatest exertion, which always produced extreme physical prostration and palpitation and pain about the heart. I have now taken medicine from Dr. Keyser for nearly four months, and I feel as vigorous as ever in my life—in fact, I feel my health better than before I commenced treatment.

I have given permission to Dr. Keyser to publish these facts with reference to my cure in the hope that other sufferers may be benefitted by his treatment.

PHILIP ZIMMERMAN,
No. 70 Second street, Allegheny.

THE PRICE OF HEALTH,

Like that of liberty, is eternal vigilance. The vapor-laden air of spring exercises a depressing influence on the vital powers. The strongest feel this devitalizing effect; the weak are prostrated by it. Everybody is more or less debilitated at this season, and the feeble instinctively seek the help of medicine. Unfortunately, the "remedy" resorted to sometimes aggravates the mischief. Raw stimulants are eminently pernicious in such cases, and drastic cathartics about as bad. The vital principle needs succor and support, and a reinforcing preparation that will tone and rouse, while it regulates and purifies the system, is the medicine that nature demands. All the medicinal elements required for such emergencies are combined in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the purest and most efficacious vegetable elixir that the world has ever known. It is a mild stimulant, a powerful tonic, an unequalled appetizer, an absolute specific for diseased digestion, a wonderful nervine, a moderate cathartic, a remedy for liver complaints and periodic fevers, a cure for constipation, a specific for rheumatism, of essential use in all ailments to which the feebler sex are subject, and as a general household medicine unequalled and unapproached. These are the properties which have made Hostetter's Bitters famous everywhere. See to it, however, that you have the true article, for the land is infested with swarms of local bitters, made from condemned liquors and worthless drugs, which greedy dealers will be apt to speculate on. Physicians generally recommend as panaceas for every ill that flesh is heir to. Beware of the charlatans and their poisons.

MRS. S. A. WANNER & CO.'S SEPIA,
A WATER COLOR FOR THE HAIR.

Ladies and gentlemen are alike interested in this article, for they are all interested in their own personal appearance and personal adornment. Beauty will fade—the hair will turn gray—and we sometimes find ourselves approaching "the sere and yellow leaf" early in life. There is a dread of becoming old that cannot be overcome. Sold only in Pittsburgh, at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair).

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

GAS FIXTURES.

Gas Fitting and Plumbing.

We have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are just in receipt of an

Elegant Stock of Gas Fixtures,

which embraces the largest and finest assortment ever offered in the two cities, among which is the

NEW STYLE GREEN VERD BRONZE
ALSO,
Gold Gilt and French Bronze,
Consisting of Chandeliers, from 2 to 12 Lights, Pendants, Pillars, Brackets, Drop Lights, &c., for Gas or Oil.

As we make a specialty of Gas Fixtures, we are prepared to offer great inducements to our customers in prices, and will furnish them,

Wholesale and Retail
AS LOW
As They can be Bought at the Factories.

We also keep on hand a large assortment of

PLUMBING GOODS,
SUCH AS
Washstands, Bath Tubs, Sinks, Water Closets, Lead Pipe, Hydrant Hose, &c.,

And are prepared to fit up all kinds of buildings with Gas or Water, by workmen of experience.

WELDON & KELLY,

Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
No. 147 Wood St., Corner of Virgin Alley, and Butler Street, near 38th, Pittsburgh, Pa.
apr2:d21

REINHOLD SIEDLE,

JEWELER,
(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE.)
DEALER IN
Diamonds,
Fine Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
French Clocks, and
English Cutlery.
No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE.
ja22

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

New Spring Goods

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
Hats,
Bonnets,
Flowers,
Ribbons.

ALL THE NEW STYLES IN
PARASOLS,
SUN UMBRELLAS,
SHOULDER SCARFS,
NECK SCARFS.

New Spring Shawls

NEW SPRING SKIRTS,
NEW WHITE SKIRTS,
DOLLY VARDEN SKIRTS,
NEW MUSLIN UNDERWEAR,
CORSETS, BUSTLES,
CHIGNONS, SWITCHES, &c.

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

RETAIL STORES.
197 and 199 Penn Ave.

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES,

Flouncing, Edgings and Insertings,
All widths, at POPULAR PRICES.

Victoria Lawn Edgings and Insertings, Swiss Edgings and Insertings, and Transfer Spot, Narrow French Bands, Excelsior and Registered Embroidery Trimmings in great variety, Swiss and Vic Lawn Plaitings, Standard Trimmings of all kinds; Magic Sandringham and Cash's Ruffling, all numbers.

WHITE GOODS,

Fine French Swisses, Vic Lawns, Nainsooks, Jackonets, Bird Eye and Irish Linens, White and Colored Tarlatans, Spangled Tarlatans, Machine and Woven Tucked Muslin, Single, Double and Octuple Puffing.

Damask Towels and Napkins.
FANCY STRIPED LINENS.

Ladies' Hems'd Handkerchiefs,

One to three inch Hemstitch, at

Bargain Prices.
Call and Examine.

Patients Furnishing Department open on Saturday evening until 8 o'clock.
mh28

REMOVAL.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.

Have Removed
TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,
Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty Street,
(Opposite Wood street,)
AND OFFER AN
ELEGANT NEW STOCK
OF
DRY GOODS,
Notions and Small Wares
AT LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.
Buyers are Invited to Call.
C. Arbuthnot. W. T. Shannon. J. G. Stephenson.

ANDERSON

SASH
BALANCE.

Builders' and Contractors' attention is called to this improved Sash Balance. It is more desirable and less expensive than the old style of cord and weights. It will not get out of order, and can be attached to any window-frame. Call and examine the invention at the

PITTSBURGH OFFICE,
70 SMITHFIELD STREET.
J. S. BELL,
mh6:m28 AGENT.

KREDEL'S

JAPAN DRYER,
A Superior Article.

G. WM. KREDEL & CO.,

Manufacturers of Varnishes,
DALZELL BUILDING, DUQUESNE WAY,
PITTSBURGH.
apr2:d21-MWF

STAINED GLASS.

Batchelor, Marshall & Co.,

Manufacturers of Stained, Enameled and Embossed Glass, for churches, steamboats, halls, dwellings, &c.

No. 5 MARKET STREET,
mh4-m6 PITTSBURGH, PA.

BUSINESS SIGNS.

ROBINSON'S METALLIC SIGN LETTERS make the nicest sign for business houses made, finished in Gold, Bronze and Colors. Send for descriptive circular to LIVINGSTON & CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Agents wanted. mh13:m3-MWF

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Special Bargains

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S.

At 8½c., Fast Colored Prints, best quality, slightly misprinted.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, an extra bargain.
At 12½c., Gray Mixed Poplins.
At 20c., Gray Striped Poplins, spring shades.
At 25c., Plain Alpacas and Poplins, all colors.
At 25c., Striped Poplins, new spring styles.
At 25 and 37½c., Black Alpaca Lustres.
At 44, 50, 55 and 62c., Black Mohair Lustres, very cheap.
At 50, 62 and 75c, Black Alpaca Poplins—extra good value.
At $1.87½, American Black Silks, a superior article.
At 44, 50, 60 and 70c., Japanese Striped Silks, all colors, worth special attention.

CARPETS.

Striped and Plaid Hemp Carpets, very cheap.
Union Ingrain Carpets.
All Wool Ingrain Carpets,
Brussels Carpets, new spring styles.
Stair Carpets and Oil Cloths,
Table and Floor Oil Cloths,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

We take great pleasure in informing the ladies of Pittsburgh and vicinity, that we have just opened a very large and well selected stock of Spring Goods. These Goods were selected with great care, and are of the very latest style. Our stock of

BLACK SILKS

Japanese Silks,
ALPACAS,
DOLLY VARDEN

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
78 Fourth Avenue,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS at the New York Stock Board.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
BANKERS.
We offer for sale the following desirable securities:
City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,
Bearing 7 per cent. Interest at par and accrued interest.
Pittsburgh & Connellsville 6 Per Cent. Bonds,
DUE IN 1887. First Mortgage on Turtle Creek Division, at 90 and Accrued Interest.
IRA B. McVAY & CO.,
Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.,
BROKERS AND DEALERS IN
BONDS, STOCKS AND MORTGAGES.
Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
Collections made.
Cor. Third Avenue and Wood Street,
and PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
BROKERAGE executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, April 6, 1872.

The New York *Commercial List*, in referring to national finances, regards the situation as being very encouraging. It says: "During the year ending with March, a little over a $110,000,000 of the National debt has been paid off, notwithstanding both the rates of duties and imports have been much less than they were the preceding year. The prospects are that we shall have a further reduction in both the internal taxation and the tariff, and that in the future the Government will be satisfied with a less rapid reduction of the debt. There is no reason to apprehend a judicious reduction of taxation will make any appreciable difference in the ability of the Government to accomplish a moderate reduction of the National debt. So far as it may make any difference at all, it is quite as likely to increase as to diminish this ability. It will be pretty sure to create greater economy and care in expenditures, and this of itself will increase the resources of the Government. The trade movement is active in some departments and exceedingly dull in others. Nearly all seasonable manufactures are going into distributive channels, but some of the great staples await final action of Congress."

	Friday.	Saturday.
Bonds—1871	115¾	115¾
5-20—1862	112½	112½
" 1864	112½	112⅝
" 1865	112⅝	113
" 1865 new	111¼	111¾
" 1867	112¾	113¼
" 1868	113¼	113¾
10-40s	108¾	108⅝
Currency 6's	115¼	115½
Gold	110¼	110¾
New York Central	99⅝	99
Do Scrip	92¼	92½
Erie	62¾	63½
Reading	116⅞	117
Lake Shore	96⅝	96¾
Fort Wayne	96	96
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92	92
Rock Island	113¾	113⅝
Chicago & N. W.	83½	83¾
Do. Preferred	95¼	95¼
St. Paul, Common	63⅛	63
Do. Preferred	81⅝	81¾
Wabash	79	79⅛
Union Pacific	38¾	38¾
Ohio & Mississippi	49¾	49¾
Pacific Pail	63⅞	64¼
West. Union Telegraph	74⅝	74½
Adams Express	97	97
American Express	73	73
U. S. Express	72	71¾
Wells, Fargo	79	79⅜

—Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Friday.	Saturday.
Penna. Central	61¾	61¾
Penna. Allotments	59	58⅞
Reading R. R.	58¾	58⅝
Camden & Amboy	126¼	126¾
Lehigh Navigation	45	45 (ex div)
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	39	39½
Central Transportation	45	44¾
Empire Transportation	55	55
Union Transportation	80	80
Pittsburgh City 6's	73½	73½
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	93	93
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59	59
Philadelphia & Erie	29	28¾

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	110¾	U. S. 10-40s	107¾
U. S. 6s. 1881	114⅞	5-20 Jan. & Jy '65	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, '62	112⅝	5-20 Jan. & Jy '67	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, '64	112⅝	5-20 Jan. & Jy '68	113
U. S. 5-20s '65	112¾	U. P. R. R.	

NEW YORK, April 6, 1872.

Gold firm all day at 110¼@110⅝. Loans 6 to 7 per cent. gold for carrying. Clearances $29,000,000. Export of specie for the week $916,474. Governments very strong on both calls, but transactions very limited. State bonds dull, with no special feature of interest. The money market was stringent to the close of bank hours. Loans were made at 5-16 to ⅜ per cent. After bank hours the demand continued, and late in the day money was loaned at ½ per cent. The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day $54,000 in redemption of 5-20 bonds. The bank statement shows that the banks are in a weak condition. The net loss in legal reserve reaches the large amount of $4,075,600. The banks now hold only $1,139,250 above the twent-five per cent. required by law. Stocks opened strong, but declined on the second call. The market at the close was very weak, with a marked decline in prices. There was a general pressure to sell. Union Pacific led the downward movement, declining from 40 to 37¾. The decline in the balance of the list ranged from ⅝ to 2 per cent. It was most prominent in New York Central, Northwestern common, Lake Shore, St. Paul, Ohios, C. C. & I. C., Western Union, Pacific Mail, and Boston, Hartford & Erie. The decline was owing principally to the pressure for money.

Sterling exchange 109¼.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons '81, 115¾; 5-20s of '62, 112½; do '64, 112⅝; do '65 112⅝; do new, 111¾; do '67, 112⅝; do '68, 113. 10-40s, 108⅜; new 5s 110, currency, 6s, 116¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 96c; Tennessee, old, 67; do new, 67; Virginia, new, 56; do old, 56, North Carolina, old, 36; do new, 20½.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph 73½; Quicksilver 37½; Adams Express 96¾; Wells, Fargo & Co., 79; American Merchants Union 73; United States 71½; Pacific Mail 65¼; New York Central 98½; Scrip 92¾; Erie 62½; do preferred 80; Harlem 113; do preferred 125; Reading 116½; Michigan Central 119; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 92; North Western 82¾; do preferred 95¼; Rock Island 115; New Jersey Central 110; St. Paul 61¾; do preferred 80¼; Wabash 78½; do preferred 88; Fort Wayne 96; Terre Haute 20; do preferred 56; Chicago & Alton 116¾; do preferred 120; Ohio & Mississippi 47¾; C. C. & I. C. 90; Burlington & Quincy 132; Lake Shore 95¾; Panama 31¾; Illinois Central 133; Union Pacific bonds 101½; Union 91½; Delaware & Lackawana 109.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

PITTSBURGH P. W. AND C. R. R.

	cars.		cars.
Painter & Sons m	2	J. A. Caughey m	2
Paul, J. & Co. met	6	Nimick & C. metal	1
J W Porter & Co	1	Brown & Co., metal	2
G. W. Hariman m	1	Zug & Co. metal	2
Lewis O & P metal	1	J. Wood Son & Co, m	4
Lindsay & MC	3		
Total			28

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Pittsburgh B. Co ore	1	Lucy Furnace ore	2
Lloyd & Black, ore	2	S. C. Bro, ore	3
McKnight & Co., o.	1	McKnight P. & Co.	3
Wharton Bro, ore	3	Wilson, Glass & Co o.	1
Total			23

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL.

G. W. Hariman m	2	J. Marshall, metal	6
J. Reamer metal	1	J. A. Caughy metal	5
Lloyd & Black	1	J. M. Porter metal	6
J Wood & Co m	1	E. Greater metal	3
Total			25

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Graff, B & Co., met.	1	McKnight & Co m	1

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, April 6, 1872.

ASHES—Soda ash unchanged at 7 for common; 8 for refined; and 5½ for Nitrate; Pots, 10; Pearls, 11.

APPLES—In steady demand and prices are fully sustained, notwithstanding the supply is fair and the receipts continue liberal. We continue to quote at $5@4 per bbl for common to fair and $5@5.50 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—The demand is improving but prices are not quotably higher; 6@7c per gallon for common to fair and 7½@8 for prime to choice.

BUTTER—We can report at steady demand for the better grades and prices are fully maintained; prime to choice 30@32; medium to good 25@28; inferior to common 19@20.

BEANS—In steady demand but unchanged $2.50@3 per bushel, as to quality.

BROOM CORN—Continues quiet and weak, though prices are nominally unchanged, 5½@8¼ cts per lb, according to quality.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$5,25 ₱ case.

CARBON OIL—continues dull but the jobbing trade is usually light at this season of the year; we continue to quote **standard brands** at 19 cts by the car load and 20@3 cts additional for smaller lots.

CHEESE—The market is quiet and prices are unchanged. Small sales at 19@20 for Goshen and 17@18 for factory.

CANNED GOODS—Peaches (3 lb. cans) $6@7 per case, according to quality. Tomatoes $4,50@5; Corn $5@6.50, the outside figure for Winslow's.

COOPERY LARD—Sales at 8@9c per lb, according to quality and condition.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's still quoted at $16@17 per bbl—market almost bare of the common grades.

DRIED FRUIT—Peaches continue dull but prices are unchanged; 9@10 for halves; 7@8 for pared; 5@6 for quarters 15@20 for peeled, according to quality. Apples scarce and in demand; sales at 8@9 cts for good to prime.

EGGS—Continue scarce and in demand with a steady demand prices are mantained, 23@24 cts. However, dealers generally have but little confidence in the market and are anxious to realize if possible. Winter wheat flours are firmer and higher; we now quote at $8@8,25, for good to choice brands; spring wheat unchanged, $7,50@7,75 for good to choice. There is but little spring wheat flour sold in this market except to baking. Rye flour is still quoted in a jobbing way at $5,50.

GRAIN—The receipts and offerings of wheat continue light and with a fair milling demand, prices are steady but unchanged; $1,60@1,65 for red and $1,65@1,70 for white according to quality. Oats continue dull, the demand being comparatively light and the market somewhat overstocked, but prices are not quotably lower; 47@48c by the car load, for mixed to white. Shelled corn, in small lots, is in better demand inquired for, and while the market in consequence is firmer, prices are no higher; we are reported a sale of 3000 bushels at equal to 58c in elevator. Ear corn is selling in a jobbing way at 53@56c for mixed and yellow, as packed. Rye is quiet; but little offering and not much inquiry for it; dealers however, are taking all that offers at $1,00. In barley there seems to be little or nothing doing, in this market and prices nominally unchanged, 70@75c for spring, and 75@80c for fall.

GROCERIES—Trade in coffee continues dull, and no material improvement can reasonably be expected until the market becomes more settled, and this is not looked for until Congress disposes finally of the duty question. Sugars are reported steady; and the market is stronger, but prices as yet, are not quotably higher. Molasses, syrups and rice, steady but unchanged.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 25; Prime, 24; Good, 23½; Fair, 23. Java, 28. Roasted, pure, 27, lower grades, 25@26.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11¼; Prime, 10½; Good, 10; Fair, 9¾. Choice Porto Rico, 10¾; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Hards, 13¾; do A., 12½; do B., 12⅝; do Ex. C., 12; do C., 11¾; do C. Yellow, 11⅜; Chesapeake do Ex. C., 11¾.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 70; Prime, 68; Good, 65; Fair, 60.

SYRUPS.—Fancy White Drips, 75; White Honey, 65; Havemeyer & Elder's, 65@67; other Grades, from 40@60.

RICE.—Carolina—Choice, 9½; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9. Rangoon, 8@8¼. Patna, 8½@9.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 22; do Pimento, 16; Cassia, 50; Cloves, 20; Nutmegs, $1,30.

HOMINY.—In good and unchanged; sales in a jobbing way, at $4,50@4,75 per barrel.

HAY—There is a continued good demand and the recent advance is well sustained; we continue to quote baled at $25@30 per load, according to quality.

MAPLE SUGAR—Sales of gallon jugs at $1,75.

ONIONS—Sales were $2,50@3,25 per bbl, according to quality. Onion sets, $4,50@5,50 per bushel.

OILS—No 1 lard oil is quotable in a jobbing way at 82@83c.

POTATOES—Sales in a jobbing way, at 75@80c per bushel, according to quality. Peerless at 90c; Rose, for seed, $3,00@3,25 per bbl.

PEA NUTS—Sales at 8½@9cts per lb.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 6cts; sugar cured do, sets; ribbed sides, 7¾cts; short rib, sets; clear, 8¾cts. Breakfast Bacon, 10@11cts; plain sugar cured hams, 11¾; do, canvassed, 12. Lard; in tierces, 9½; in kegs, 10½; in buckets, 11. Mess Pork, $14. Dried Beef, 17c. Ham sausage, 10.

RAGS—Sales at 4@4¼cts per lb.

SALT—Quiet and unchanged; $1,85 per bbl, by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS—The demand for Timothy is rather better, but prices are unchanged, $5,50@5,75 per bushel, in a jobbing way. Timothy seed, is also more active, and may be quoted at $3@3,50. Flax seed is scarce and wanted at $1,85.

TALLOW—Rough, 8½@9c.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

TUESDAY, April 6, 1872.

The indications at this writing are that business is destined to revive somewhat within the next few days; operators both here, at Cleveland, and in the oil regions, have become very tired of the stagnation which has characterized the market ever since, and even prior to the first of the year, and they are all anxious to "start up" again, even if for a time they should be compelled to work on a very small margin. Private and reliable advices from the oil regions, intimate that the producers, nearly all of whom are heavily loaded, are becoming anxious to realize; and it is also intimated, that some of them must sell in order to raise money. We also learn that the rule forbidding producers to sell to other than those who have been in any connected with the defunct "South Improvement Company," is not so rigidly adhered to, and in more than one instance it has been violated. We presume, in view of the prospect that the "S. I. Co." is played out, are like other people, they want to sell to whoever will pay the most money regardless of the antecedents of the buyer; the principle inquiry will be, "is he honest and responsible, and does he live up to his contracts;" if he is found to possess all of these qualifications, we imagine that there will not be much said about the so-called monopoly.

Refined was quoted to-day as follows: spot, 21¾c; buyer last half April, 21¾c; buyer 1st half May, 21¾c; last half, 22c. There were sales of spot and last half of April at quotations. Crude continues weak and drooping; sales at Parkers at $3,27½ to $3,25 per bbl. Barge oil offered here at 9½c. The stock of crude in the oil regions is unusually heavy—some well informed dealers place it in round numbers at one *million of barrels*, and furthermore it is steadily increasing. Receipts steadily heavy, there were last week 6564; January 1st to date, 223,859; same time last year, 205,547. From the above it will be seen that the receipts only averaged about one thousand barrels, while our exports were considerably less.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

R D Cochran, account	T P Hopkins		296
C C Beggs	"		148
National O W	"	C E Taft	324
Peerless	"	R S Duncan	524
Sterling & Co	"	do	444
Howard & Co	"	do	222
Total			1,914

Wool Market.

PHILADELPHIA.—There is very little movement, and prices favor buyer. The sales include Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, super Saxony fleece, 83@85c; full blood merino fleece, 82@85c; three-quarter blood merino fleece, 82@85c; common fleece, 75@80. Tub-washed choice selected, three-eight grade, 90@91c; well washed, 85@88c; fair ordinary, 80@85c. New or lamb's wool, domestic pulled, city merino, 78@80c; city super, 78@83c; western, 70@75c; California, fine, fall clip, 37@40c; medium, fall clip, 40@45c; burry, fall clip, 30@35c; Colorado and Mexican, fine and medium, choice selected, 78@85c; fine and medium, washed, 45@52c; common washed, 43@45c; black, 35@37c; unwashed, 35@42c. Texas, fine selected, free from burrs, 42@47c; medium selected, free from burrs, 42@47c; low, 38@40c.

NEW YORK.—The market for Domestics remains very quiet, and prices for fine grades have shaded a trifle. Low and medium qualities are in good request, and, as stocks are much reduced, full rates are maintained. There has been a little more inquiry for Foreign, and the market is firm at quoted rates, with but little offering. The sales are 5000 ₱, super Pulled at 84 cents; 3000 ₱, Colorado, 56; 200,000 ₱, Montevideo, 45¼@47½; 65,000 ₱, Mestiza, 38@41c; 10,000 ₱, Cape, 40@47½; 10,000 ₱, East India, 65; 10,000 ₱, Russian Nails, 46; 7000 ₱, Black Fleece, 5000 ₱, Colorado, 7000 ₱, Combing Pulled, 52,000 ₱, washed East India, 35,000 ₱, Mestiza, and to arrive 300 bales washed Donskol, on private terms. By auction, 133 bales damaged Mestiza sold at 15@35¾ cents, cash.

Iron Markets.

NEW YORK.—The demand for Scotch Pig has been very light since our last, and prices at the close were a little easier; we have only to notice a sale of 100 tons Eglinton at $32,50.—Glengarnock is quoted nominal at $32. The market for American has also become rather quiet, caused more, however, by the light stock than lack of demand, but prices are firm at our quotations—100 tons No 1 Hudson sold at $35, $51; and 600 do. Gray Forge, on private terms. Wrought Scrap continues in active demand, and prices have again advanced; sales 1000 tons, here and to arrive, on private terms—$65 is the asking price for parcels from yard. There has been quite an active inquiry for new Rails, and, as the stock is very much reduced, prices have advanced to $74@75 gold for English, and $83@85 currency for American, according to location of mill—8000 tons 56 ₱. English sold part at $75 gold; 2000 do. same, delivered at New Orleans, $72,50; and 750 do. old Double-Headed, on private terms. The English market continues to show great strength, and prices are nominal, orders being refused, except at prices ruling at time of delivery.—*Shipping List.*

PHILADELPHIA.—Pig iron is in demand at the advance. Sales of No. 1 foundry at $51@52; No 2 at $48@49; Grey Forge at $47@48; Scotch pig at $48@49. and mottled at $47 per ton. Old rails sell for shipment at $53@54 per ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, April 6, 1872.

CATTLE.

Trade has been very dull all week the volume of business in the aggregate having been unusually light, and the worst feature lies in the fact that there is not much prospect of an early improvement. The advices from the east continue discouraging; New York was overstocked during the week which has just closed, and, judging from the shipments of through stock at this point, the same thing will doubtless be repeated next week. There were a fair number of buyers in attendance, but in view of the unsatisfactory condition of trade in the east, and the continued heavy shipments through from the west, they took hold very sparingly and it behooves them to excercise more than ordinary caution as there is, to use a common expression among drovers, "not much to come and go on," as the margin at best has been very small of late, and promises to continue so, until prices go higher in the east or lower in the the west, one or the other.

Prices as compared with this day week, are off full ½ of a cent, and even at the decline, the market, as already noted was sluggish, and the indications at present point to still lower range of prices. Prime to extra 1,400@1,500 steers cannot be quoted to-day above 6¼@6¾, and good 1,200@1,300 averages at 5¾@6c. For stock cattle, the demand here is very meagre, the scarcity of feed and backwardness of the season causing stock growers and farmers to hold back.

Notwithstanding the fact that eastern markets are very unsatisfactory and shippers generally for some weeks past have been losing money, we notice that some of the western papers are still disposed to be "bullish" and intimate that not only will present prices be maintained but that a further advance is not improbable. We think, however, that another week or two like the past two weeks, in the east will cause the western people to change their ideas somewhat. Here is what the Chicago *Tribune* says: There is increased confidence on the part of holders, and the present out-look is highly favorable for a further appreciation in values as the season advances. It is daily becoming apparent that the supply of fat cattle to be placed upon the market between now and the 1st of June will prove inadequate to satisfy the legitimate wants of the trade, and, although under a combination of favorable circumstances, the market may be temporally depressed, there are substantial reasons for believing that even higher prices than are now current will prevail during the months of April and May.

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Hazelwood & Blackstock, sold:					
6	6,580	5 75	2 bulls	2,560	3 60
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:					
15	14,130	6 37	4	4,420	6 12
2	2,810	4 00	51	66,080	6 62
14	20,040	6 75	12	18,150	6 62
Smith, Watson & B, sold:					
3	3,640	6	8,110		6 50
6	7,370	6 20	47	62,260	6 55
16	21,420	5 30	1 bull	830	3 75
Sadler, Havens & Co., sold:					
17	21,780	6 25	12	13,224	5 10
5	6,540	6 15	15	16,770	6 00
34	41,050	6 00	2	3,000	4 75
Hedges, Huff & Co., sold:					
33	39,600	6 25	12	15,180	6 40
17	21,240	6 00	18	22,800	6 00
52	64,410	6 00	17	19,080	6 00
17	19,620	6 00	23	27,550	6 15
12	14,100	6 00			

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs during the past week were again light, mostly common in point of quality, but with a continued light demand, under the influence of the advices from the east, prices, since the date of our last report, have, still further declined. And even at the decline trade is very slow, and the indications at this writing are that prices will go still lower; it is claimed, and we believe it is true, that hogs for some time past have been worth more relatively than the product, and besides the consumption of fresh pork always commences to fall off at this particular season, and in consequence the butchers will not want so many hogs. York hogs may be quoted at $4,25@4,30, and Philadelphia hogs at $4,80@4,85. Futhermore it is claimed that Chicago has been a better point this week for New York than Pittsburgh, that they can be laid down cheaper from the former place, and, this, of course, was not without its effect on trade. Following sales were made during the past three days:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Hazelwood & Blackstock, sold:					
95	24,870	5 00	90	22,510	5 00
84	21,700	4 90	48	11,130	4 85
Ulery Bro, sold:					
129	22,840	4 45	34	8,950	4 45
40	9,040	4 80	10	970	4 40
Holmes, Lafferty & Co, sold:					
77	21,260	4 77	34	8,950	4 45
174	44,880	4 90	80	23,080	4 45
44	6,620	4 45	131	21,780	4 40
55	11,740	4 45	57	12,350	4 85
Smith, Watson & B sold:					
40	9,070	4 90	55	11,530	4 90
14	4,180	4 90	22	5,210	4 50
74	17,210	4 80	89	15,170	4 50
83	20,960	4 85	100	20,510	4 55
93	17,080	4 80	27	6,180	4 45
34	7,680	4 80	14	3,580	4 35
Sadler, Havens & Co, sold:					
90	23,960	5 00	99	19,110	5 55
166	30,480	4 50	257	51,560	4 45
Hedges, Kuff & Co., sold:					
25	5,400	4 00	65	8,020	4 50
55	12,600	4 55	84	8,640	4 40

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep this week were light, and the market, notwithstanding the continued unfavorable advices from the east, closes a shade firmer, and while prices are without quotable change, the feeling is hopeful, and there are none left over for next week. The supply of extra fine wool sheep was unusually small, and in consequence, this particular kind sold more readily, and, that too, at better prices relatively, than the commoner grades. One of our principal buyers for shipment to New York, Henry Erisman, only bought eleven loads here this week, because he usually buys from 30 to 40 cars of these eleven loads, seven cost from $9@9,50 and the balance $8,75@8,85. Lower grades sold at all kinds of prices, according to quality and condition. Following sales were reported:

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
Hazelwood & Blackstock, sold:					
94	7,940	8 00	21	1,650	8 00
110	11,630	9 24	60	5,210	7 50
155	14,990	8 60	148	14,740	8 25
Holmes, Lafferty & Co., sold:					
155	13,780	7 75	91	7,460	8 10
141	14,030	7 85	151	14,510	8 80
160	14,900	8 50	67	4,410	7 75
108	9,920	8 60	5	per head	85 00
Sadler Havens & Co., sold:					
155	14,700	8 60	167	13,860	7 50
Hedgvrs Huff & Co., sold:					
63	per head	84 00	324	23,180	7 80
161	13,340	7	164	13,780	7 45
140	14,470	7 40	89	8,030	8 15
H. Erisman, bought:					
167	15,600	8 75	184	53,680	9 45
214	21,050	8 85	124	13,880	9 35
169	14,160	9 00	174	19,260	8 00
309	33,560	9 50	79	7,190	9 00

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 6.—1:30 P.M.—Consols 92¾; 5-20s of '65, 93¾; do '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 89¾.

PARIS, April 6.—Rentes, 55f 67c.

LIVERPOOL, April 6.—Cotton dull; middling upland 11⅝@11¾d. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat, 11s 7d. Flour, 26s@26s 6d. Corn, 28s. Cheese, 70s. Tallow, 43s.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Cotton more active; sales 1,000 bales middling upland at 23¼c. Flour a shade firmer; superfine western and State $6,45@6,75; common to good $6,80@7,00; St. Louis $7,35@10,25. Rye flour and corn meal in fair request. Whisky dull at 87¼c. Wheat less active; no receipts; winter red western $1,70@1,75; white western $1,90. Rye dull; western 90½c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn dull; western mixed 73@75½c; white western 75c. Oats more active; western 52@54c; Ohio 54@55c. Eggs quiet at 21@22c. Hay more active; shipping $1,35@1,40. Hops quiet; 25@65c for 1871, 10@30c for 1870, 10@11c for 1869, and 8@12c for 1868. Leather in fair request at 28@30c. Orinoco 27@28c. Wool quiet; superfine pulled 84. Coffee firm; Rio 17¾@20¼c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 8¼@8¾c; Cuba 8¼@8¾c; Cuba 8¼@9½c. Molasses quiet; Cuba Muscovado 38c. Rice firm at 8@9¾c. Crude petroleum 12½@12¾c; refined 21¼c. Turpentine quiet at 49@50c. Pork dull; new mess $13@15; prime $10,75; new prime mess $12,50. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard quiet; No 1 to prime steam 8¾@9c; kettle 9½c. Butter dull; western 11@24c. Cheese dull at 13@19c.

Metals.—Manufactured copper very firm; Ingot Lake 40@43c. Iron: Scotch pig $50@55; American firm at $40@52; bar firm at $100@105; Russia sheet strong at 18½c gold. Nails firmer; cut $5,75; clinch $6,25@6,75; horse shoe 20@23c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 6.—All good styles of prints sell readily at 12c; passe styles at 11¼c, while new effects of Dolly Vardens command 12½@13c; Pacific Mills lawns are quick at 16½c; Dolly Varden do. 18c; Cocheco at 16½c. Dolly Vardens 17½c, and 400 Organdies at 18@20c, the latter rates for new popular styles. Pacific Mills percales are in beautiful effects, and are taken freely at 23½c; Oriental 21c; Manchester 18c; brown sheetings, best brands, steady at 14½@15c, and 13¼@14c for seconds; brown drills of standard makes command 15@15¾c; New York Mills muslins 22@22½c; Wamsutta 21c; White Rock 16½@17c; Amoskeag jeans, 14½@15c for corset and brown.

Cotton Markets.

MOBILE, April 6.—Cotton dull; middling 22¼@222½c; net receipts 206 bales; exports coastwise 1,000; sales 400; stock 35,885.

CHARLESTON, April 6.—Cotton dull; little doing; middling 22c; net receipts 606 bales; exports to Spain 600; sales 50; stock 18,464.

SAVANNAH, April 6.—Cotton quiet; holders firm; middling 22c; net receipts 848 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,089; sales 450; stock 37,873; exports coastwise 952.

MEMPHIS, April 6.—Cotton quiet and dull; low middling 21¾.

NASHVILLE, April 6.—Cotton dull and weak; low middling 21¾.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—Cotton dull but unchanged; middling 22¾@222¾c. Flour firm; family $7,60@7,76. Wheat steady; red $1,60@1,71. Corn firm at 47c. Rye firm at 90@92c. Oats steady at 38@42c. Clover Seed steady at 8¾@9c per lb from store; nominally 8@8¼c on arrival. Timothy Seed firm at $3,00@3,25 from store. Pork: mess buoyant, with sales of 3,000 bbls at $13; seller June $12 for city packed; no other wanted; the sellers to-day all have pork and intend delivering it; no sales on spot. Lard firm at 8¾@8¾c. Bulk Meats firm; sides 5¾, 6@6¼c asked. Bacon firm; shoulders 4¾c; sides 6¾@7c asked. Hogs dull at $4@4,25. Whisky dull at 83c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Flour firm and steady. Wheat No. 2 spring is wanted and higher at $1,23¾. Corn: No. 2 mixed active and ¼@¾c higher at 38c. Oats: No. 2 firm and higher at 31¼@31¾c. Rye: No. 2 quiet and weak at 70c. Barley: No. 2 fall nominal at 50@50¾c. Highwines steady at 82½c. Provisions strong and higher. Mess pork $11,65@11,70. Lard $8,37@8,40. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 3¾c; sides 5¼c; clear rib sides 6¾c. Hogs are firmer at $4,05@4,55. Cattle dull and easier at $5,20.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—Hay lower; prime $30; choice $33,75. Pork advanced 25c; Mess, $14,50. Bacon firmer, 8¾@7¼@7¾c. Hams, S. C., 11¼@11¾. Coffee, quiet and easier; ordinary, 18¾c; fair, 19¼c; good, 19¾@20c; prime, 20½c. Cotton, very dull; sales, 1,000 bales; quotations nominal; good ordinary, 22¾c; low middlings, 22c; middlings, 22¼c; receipts 2,155 bales; exports to Bremen, 1,696; to Philadelphia 33; stock 134,696.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 6.—Flour firm. Wheat active and advanced 1@2c; extra white Michigan $1,75; amber Michigan $1,60@1,61½; No. 1 red $1,62; No. 2, $1,57@1,58¾. Corn a shade better. Brandywines 43¾c; low mixed 43¾; Michigan 43¾c. Oats a shade better; No. 2, 38¾c; Michigan 40c. Clover seed $5,25 for Michigan. Mess pork $12,50. Lard se.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—Flour firm; Indiana and Ohio family extra $8@8,75. Wheat firm. Rye 88c. Corn firmer; yellow 67c; mixed western 65½@66c. Oats 50@55c. Barley unchanged. Provisions quiet. Mess pork $13@13,25. Lard 8¾@9c. Crude petroleum 13¾c; refined 21¼@213¼c. Whisky 83c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 6.—Flour firm, X X spring $5,75@6,50. Wheat steady; No 1 $1,30; No 2 $1,23. Oats steady; No. 2 32c. Corn quiet but firm at 40c. Rye do; No 1 70c. Barley firm; No 2 fall 58c. Mess pork firm at $11,75. Lard prime steam 8¼c. Bulk shoulders 3¾c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 6.—Wheat steady; No. 1 red winter $1,68; No. 2 $1,56. Corn steady at 52c. Oats quiet and firm; No 1 43c. Refined petroleum steady at 21c for car lots; 22@22½c for trade lots.

Detroit.

DETROIT, April 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; extra $1,72; No. 1 $1,62½. Corn firm at 49c. Oats steady at 39c. Clover seed $5,15.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, April 5.—1 car ore, J Wood & Co; 1 car apples, French & G; 1 car ore, Everson, Graff and MC; 1 car lumber, J A Mondorf: 20 kgs butter, 8 buckets mince meat, Loh & Cooley; 10 bbls wine, Speck & Morrow; 18 bbls apples, 2 kegs butter, H Rea Jr; 36 bbls apples, 2 kegs butter, Voigt, M & Co; 7 bbls apples, E Moye & Co; 16 kegs a butter, 16 tubs butter, W H Graff & Co; 1 car shingles, Slack & Shouts; 40 sks potatoes, Graff, Bennett & Co; 11 bbls apples, Van Gorder & Shepard; 11 kgs rivets, W P Townsend & Co; 1 car lumber, S D Hill; 1 do stone, K Bracken; 8 bbls apples, 60 tubs butter, J A Graff; 44 bdls handles, J H Bean; 200 bbls flour, 12 sks shoulders, 16 tes hams, Schomaker & Co; 200 do, Segmyer & V; 25 bbls, liquor, Dillinger & Stevens; 10 do, J S. Finch & Co; 10 do, M McCullough & Co; 5 casks zink, Freeman & B; 1 car middlings, Bricker & Co; 1 car scrap iron, Mahoney.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY.—2 cars lumber, Heath & Co; 1 do do. Hill & Patterson; 1 do do, J. & A. Hays; 1 do do, G. A. Mundof; 2 bbls glass, Frew & Phillips; 20 lugs ink, McClaran & McK; 8 bbls onions, Vangorder & Co; 40 bales b corn, I. Dickey; 1 car lumber, W. W. Rigdon; 1 do do, J. L. Brown; 1 do do, R. Graham; 1 do do, Mc

HOME NEWS.

A good route on all the morning dailies in Wilkinsburg can be bought at a very low figure. This is a splendid opportunity for a young man or boy. For particulars inquire of Mr. Swift, present carrier at Wilkinsburg.

By reference to our first page advertisements it will be seen that Messrs. Appleton & Co., the well known New York publishers, have postponed for a few days the publication of "Good Bye Sweetheart." The postponement became necessary on account of the large number of orders asking for this work, our book dealers should see that their orders are sent in, as the sale for this work will be immense.

A Dog Fight.

Yesterday afternoon, about half-past two o'clock, Eliza Campbell, Jerry Buckalew and Wm. Sturgeon were whiling away the hours on the railroad track near Negley street, Allegheny, by encouraging a couple of mastiffs to tear each other to pieces. The police interfered with the amusement, and the trio being taken before Mayor Callow, were fined each $25 and costs.

Could Not Bequeath a Child.

The dispute between Mrs. Guscellah Stewars and Mr. and Mrs. Farley, of Allegheny, in reference to the custody of Emma J. Wahoup, a child eight years of age, was settled in the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, when the child was remanded into the custody of the Farleys, until further order of the Court. It will be remembered that Mrs. Stewart claimed that she had not left her care, according to the will of its mother; the other side contended that the mother had no right to make such a provision.

Fence Building.

Very many persons in the suburbs and rural districts have occasion, from time to time, to build new fences or repair old ones, and don't know just where to find the right man prepared with material and skilled by long experience in that kind of carpentry. We expect all such to take it kindly when we inform them that Mr. M. F. Kimball, whose shop is at No. 74 Forbes street, one square from the track of the Oakland cars at Chestnut street, is the very man for such work. See his advertisement in this paper.

The Horse Market a Nuisance.

John P. Hornish, the general manager of the Robinson House, came before Mayor Blackmore on Saturday, and made an information, charging Owen Fitzsimmons with maintaining a public nuisance on Seventh street, near Duquesne Way, in the form of a horse market. It is alleged that while the accused professes to hold the market in the yard, off the street, the auctioneer frequently comes out to the sidewalk, and even on the street, to auction off horses, wagons, &c., thus collecting a crowd on the public highway, and blocking it up to the interference of travel. Fitzsimmons was arrested, and gave bail for a hearing to-day.

Bold Attempt at Highway Robbery.

Shortly before one o'clock yesterday afternoon a couple of young men were proceeding up Federal street, Allegheny, near Church avenue, when a couple of roughs slipped up behind and knocked one of them down with a billy. The other young man was also struck but was not rendered speechless. By making good use of his voice he attracted the attention of a couple of the night police, who ran to the spot from whence the cry for help came, and the officers approached the assailants fled, but they were subsequently arrested near the Penitentiary and taken to the lock-up. The victims of the attack, however, were unable to identify them positively, and they were accordingly allowed to go free.

Officer Attacked.

Saturday evening Officer George Geismeyer, one of the Park police, was making his round, when he observed a quartette of young rowdies disporting themselves in an unseemly manner near the Humboldt. He remonstrated with them, when the young rascals set upon and overpowered him, after which they handled him pretty roughly, concluding their attack by breaking his arm.—A warrant was issued and executed, so long as there are no more differences of opinion between man and wife, than can be amicably represent his wife any more than his adult son?

But women have

PERSONAL RIGHTS

as well as those of property. Ideas should be a basis of representation rather than property. Women have ideas as well as men, and some very good ones, too. The poor man needs the ballot more than the rich. So does the poor working girl need it, although it may be claimed that the wife of her wealthy neighbor needs it not. The ballot is needed by millions who have neither money nor position. One class, whatever class that may be, cannot legislate properly for another. Good men need it to aid in the suppression of the evils that now exist but there should be law to protect woman from bad men. The abused wife should be protected from the brutal husband. Common law pronounces woman incapable of holding property, managing children, and not responsible for crime committed in the presence of her husband.

It is claimed by the opposers of this movement that

WOMEN MUST BE RESTRAINED,

or they will become too independent; they will cease to love and care for their children and household. Do women have to be compelled to love their children? In the eves of the law children do not belong to their mother; she is but their nurse. The law protects only unmarried women in the possession of their children, as in case of divorce, the father can claim the possession of a child.

The enfranchisement of man has worked well; the giving of the ballot to women will be attended with equally favorable results.

THE NATION NEEDS WOMEN

more than women need the ballot. It is unreasonable prejudice alone that resists this movement. But the prejudice against our just demand will, in time, disappear, as those against vaccination, literary women, and many other evidences of advancement and reform, have done before. Many of the philosophers (?) of to-day say women have no business to vote. Have they not as much at stake as men? Their homes and their children are at stake. Are they not interested in these? The demon, liquor, draws the son, the husband, to destruction. Is it none of the wife or mother's business to see that this terrible traffic is put down?

It is not only the woman's business, but her sacred duty, to take an interest in governmental affairs. Women need to be educated in these matters. They need to be less frivolous, and to be educated to be help-meets to their husbands. The responsibility of their present frivolity in many cases rests upon their husbands. Many of the yet reached that state of true womanwood which she is capable of, and she needs to be stimulated and helped in every way possible to attain the

IMPROVED WOMANHOOD

which she has the capacity for. Give her responsibility, and she will prove herself worthy of it. Many women don't want the ballot because they don't know its value.

For man's sake, for woman's sake, for the nation's sake, for the sake of unborn generations, women should have every franchise which will give her greater wisdom, greater scope, and greater power.

The lady spoke for nearly an hour and a half, and was listened to throughout with the closest attention. After she had taken her seat Miss Hindman, the President, intimated that it was the intention of the Association to elect delegates to the State Constitutional Convention, if a fusion with one or the other of the political parties could be accomplished in order to attain that end.

A committee was appointed to solicit new members, and a goodly number of names were obtained.

The President announced that the next meeting of the Association would be addressed by the Rev. Mr. Fulton, of the Fourth U. P. Church, Allegheny, after which the meeting adjourned.

JOHN CHINAMAN.

Coolie Labor to be Introduced at Beaver Falls—Excitement Among the Operatives—The Cutlery Works.

During the past few days the usually quiet little town of Beaver Falls, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, has been thrown into a fever of excitement by the rumors which are current there that coolie labor is about to supplant, in the thriving manufactories of the place, that of the skilled American mechanic. Madame Rumor says that the proprietors of the Beaver Falls cutlery works, having become convinced that they could not run much longer at their present rate of profit, decided that the most feasible plan to cut down running expenses would be the employment of cheap labor. And among what class of men could this desideratum be obtained more readily and more effectually than among the class known as the "Heathen Chinee?"

This conclusion arrived at, report further states, John Reeves, Esq., Cashier of the Economy Savings Institute, was engaged by the Company to proceed to California to endeavor to secure the services of three hundred "John Chinamen," to take the place of those at present engaged in the Works. It is said the Company have bought the Mansion House property adjoining the works, and the balance of the square extending back to Main street, in size about 200x300 feet, and that they intend to enlarge the hotel for the purpose of making it a boarding house for the Coolies. It is further stated that in case Reeves fails in getting the required number of Coolies in California, he will go to China to have his order filled. If they be obtained in California, it is expected they will arrive in about six weeks.

CHILD KILLED.

Distressing Occurrence in the Tenth Ward.

Willie Whitley, a child only twenty-five months old, was killed Saturday afternoon, on the track of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, in the Tenth ward. In company with a number of small boys, Willie was playing on Nineteenth street, and was just in the act of running across the track when a coal train came along, which he seemed not to have noticed in time to get out of the way. The lad was struck by the locomotive, run over and had both legs severed from the body. The train was stopped as soon as possible and the boy taken to the residence of his mother, Mrs. Eliza Whitley, at No. 25 Nineteenth street, where he expired in a few moments. An inquest was held by Coroner West, the jury rendering a verdict of accidental death.

During the session of the Pennsylvania Legislature, one of our members objected to paying such enormous bills for brooms, and remarked if the janitor would use Mardorf & Co's. brooms, of Pittsburgh, it would not cost half as much to keep the house clean. Have you ever tried these brooms? They will last twice as long as any other made of better broom corn, and are sold at the same price you pay for worthless brooms. Ask your grocer for them, and buy none other. Remember the name, Mardorf & Co. tf

BREVITIES.

IT DID rain yesterday.

APRIL showers fairly inaugurated.

THE boat caulkers are on a strike.

THUNDER storm yesterday afternoon.

IT HAS rained two of those seven Sundays.

MAYOR CALLOW went on duty again yesterday.

TREASURER KILGORE was busy on Saturday receiving license money.

THE usual number of drunks were to be seen on the streets yesterday.

LAST WEEK was a successful one for the various places of amusement.

THE city was enveloped in a deep fog yesterday afternoon and last night.

THE season for soiled knuckles among the boys has been fairly inaugurated.

OUR merchants are all doing a large spring trade, especially those who advertise.

THE windows of many of our city residences are decorated with beautiful full blown hyacinthes.

THE rain yesterday had a marked influence in diminishing the number of attendants at church services.

THE Democratic County Convention will meet on Wednesday to elect delegates to the State Convention.

STAGGERING men monopolized some of our sidewalks last evening. Where did they get their whisky?

PART of the Allegheny county delegation to the State Convention left for Harrisburg in the 1:20 train yesterday.

THE REGULAR monthly meeting of the Sabbath School Teachers' Association will be held this evening in Rev. Mr. Mulfinger's church, Ninth street.

A LITTLE child of John Stuart, a member of Mayor Blackmore's police force, had its hand badly crushed on Saturday evening, by a window sash falling upon it.

IN OUR notice of the Franklin Savings Bank last week we published the names of John M. Tate and F. B. Esheman as directors, instead of Wm. Park and R. H. Knox.

A LETTER is in the postoffice at Ebensburg for the best looking girl in the town. To find her we advise the P. M. to go to the end of the alphabet for the initial of her surname.

MISS MCCUTCHEON, a young lady residing in the Ninth ward, fell through a coal hole on Penn street, from which the grating had been removed, but was not seriously injured.

WE PUBLISH this morning a lengthy synopsis of the very able lecture of Mrs. Helen P. Jenkins, before the Woman's Suffrage Association, which was crowded out of our issue of Saturday.

THE Committee on City Property of Allegheny county have decided to recommend the removal of the Library from its present location and the fitting up of the room for the City Engineer.

NO LESS than two certified copies of the liquor bill, mailed to the County Treasurer, have been left between here and Harrisburg. Is it not time the Government looked into this matter?

CAPT. CUPPLES was off duty last night on account of slight illness. Lieut. M. V. B. Hagan officiated at the Central Station-house, with his accustomed dignity and ability in the absence of the Captain.

A SLIGHT FIRE occurred on Friday morning at Gelde's brewery, No. 10 Vineie street, Allegheny, which originated from a defective flue, and resulted in a loss to the proprietor of about $150. No alarm was sounded.

THE Allegheny police are preparing to make a general raid on street loafers. If the design is carried into effect we would suggest that the corner of Federal street and North avenue, would be a good field for operations.

THE demand for birds and flowers has increased greatly in Pittsburgh during the past few years. There are now four or five floral establishments, well patronized, where a few years ago a couple did but a poor business.

THE contested election case in Richland township was decided by the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday in favor of Mr. George W. Brashear. It will be remembered that it was alleged that by a mistake in the count Mr. Brashear had gained one vote, which elected him; but a recount ordered by the court showed that the vote was correct as first given.

THE McKeesport *Trial* Index, one of the neatest, spiciest, and withal most ably edited of our weekly exchanges, comes to us this week clad in a new and very handsome dress. The evidences of prosperity displayed by our sprightly cotemporary are unmistakable, but it is deserving of all the success which it has attained in the past, and it has our best wishes for the future.

THE Academy of Music was densely filled last evening with an audience collected to hear the Rev. Wm. M. Van Deusen, of the Universalist church, give expression to his views with reference to "The Stage." The "house" which greeted Mr. Van Demark's first appearance as a stage preacher was small, but would have made Manager Beamer's breast swell with gratification and pride, had it been collected any other evening during the week.

THE sermon of Rev. Mr. Milligan last evening, on the subject of "Psalmody," was at once a concise exposition of the views of the Psalm singing branch of the Presbyterian Church, and a logical argument in support of the doctrine which prohibits, in divine worship, according to their ideas, the use of human composition. The Reformed Presbyterian Church, on Eighth street, was filled on the occasion with an audience which displayed considerable interest in the discussion of the subject.

SIX more of the one-horse cars for the Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway have arrived, and will be placed upon the track to-day. This makes ten in all of the small cars, which have been put into service, all the large cars being taken off except one. Workmen will, we understand, begin to-day the work of laying a double track over that portion of the line where now there is but a single track, excepting in the alley between the Allegheny Diamond and Union avenue. After this work shall have been completed, it is intended to place additional additional cars on the track to reduce the intervening time between trips to five minutes.

THE SECOND meeting of the Pittsburgh Amateur Press Association was held Friday, April 5th, at the residence of the Mr. Geo. H. Rogers, of the *Pittsburgh Advertiser*. The Constitution of the Association was read and adopted, and the meeting resolved itself into a permanent organization. The election of officers resulted as follows: President, John A. Fox; Vice President, A. Berkowitz; Corresponding Secretary, Geo. H. Rogers; Recording Secretary, W. H. Wright; Treasurer, Samuel F. Kerr; Official Organ, *Keystone Youth*. The organization numbers twenty-five members, the majority of whom propose attending the meeting of the National Association, at Philadelphia, next July, and Pittsburgh will undoubtedly be numerously and ably represented.

ALLEQUIPPA TRIBE, No 98, Improved Order of Red Men, having moved their Camp from the Forest of the *Dispatch* building to the Hunting Grounds of Protestant Hall, Maltby's building, No. 52 Fifth avenue, kindled the Council Fire in their new Wigwam on the sleep of the first setting of the Sun, Plant Moon. Hereafter this Tribe will smoke the pipe of peace regularly in this hall on the first sleep of every seven suns. The Braves cast lots, and the Twigs indicated the following named Chiefs, and Warriors and Hunters, as being selected by the Tribe to protect the Camp and guard the Forest against any improper intrusion of suspicious pale faces during the next six months: Sachem—Marker Rush, to occupy the Stump. C. F. Killenberger Sr., and Seth Wilmot, Jr., Sagamore, to guard the entrance to the Stump. J. S. McDowell Chief, and T. S. Smith Assistant Chief of Records. Keeper of Wampum Belt—John Rebman. Venerable Prophet—Robert Barnes. Representative to the Great Council—J. M. Scott.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Catharine Williams and Bridget McMorris, for vagrancy were sent to jail for sixty days each.

Thomas McCoy, who was confined in the Birmingham lock-up on a charge of drunkenness, sometime during Friday night attempted to escape by tearing out the bricks from the wall. His efforts were frustrated, and Burgess Salisbury sent him to the Work House for sixty days.

Michael McMahon abused his wife, was arrested, and went to the Work House for thirty days.

Margaret Wagoner, for resisting an officer, was fined five dollars by Deputy Mayor Neillie.

Robert Savage demonstrated that he deserved to have his name transposed, by brutally beating his wife. Deputy Mayor Neillie only charged him ten dollars and costs.

Mayor Blackmore disposed of forty-three common cases at his Sunday morning levee.

Michael Bower and Frederick Bower are father and son. On Saturday evening they became involved in a quarrel, during which the junior Bower was hit over the eye with a hammer, and painfully but not very seriously injured. They were both arrested, and yesterday morning, in default of twenty-five dollars and costs each, they were sent to the Work House for thirty days.

Frank Sanford, for vagrancy, goes to the Work House for a thirty days' term.

A row of no small dimensions occurred last evening at the corner of Webster and Logan streets. Officers Hamilton and Kelly endeavored to quell the disturbance, when two brothers "Bill" and "Ed." Shore, who seemed to be ring leaders in the affair, set upon and abused the officers shamefully. This, at least, was the story of the police, which was duly verified at the Central Station House with "Bill" under arrest, and their appearance justified the assumption that they told the truth. "Ed." made his escape, but will probably be arrested on a warrant.

Officer William Murphy, while walking his beat last evening, about nine o'clock, was called upon by a man giving his name as Pat. McNally, who said that his wife was abusing him, and had turned one of their children into the street, locking the door behind it. The officer went with the man to his abode, when the woman appeared, but not presenting a very belligerent appearance, at once mistrusted the man's story. Some neighbors who had collected by this time, presented the affair in a new light, by alleging that they had been quarreling, but that the husband was the worse of the two. The man now began pleading for his wife, desiring the officer not to arrest; and he didn't, but instead, took Patrick and gave him lodgings in the Central Station house.

The Changing Season.

Now that Spring has been fairly inaugurated, it becomes a matter of consideration for gentlemen to look about them and secure a changed raiment, suitable for the season. Messrs. Wm. Hespenhide & Co., the clothiers, No. 50 Sixth (late St. Clair) Street, in anticipation of this demand, supplied themselves with a full line of the newest and most durable cloths, of every grade. They are prepared to suit gentlemen with dress, or business, suits at the shortest notice and will guarantee every thing made to be as represented. This house has gained a very enviable reputation for success in fitting, and it is the pride of the firm to sustain their fame in that respect. A gentlemen cannot find a better clothing house in the city.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

Saturday morning, in this Court, the saloon against whom proceedings had been instituted by Wm. B. Ross, Esq., of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, were called up for sentence as follows:

John Rowe was fined fifty dollars and costs in one case.

Louis Engle was required to pay a fine of $50 and costs on three indictments, and the costs in each of

John Arnold was sentenced to pay $50 and costs in two cases, and the costs in one other.

Armand Field was required to pay $30 and costs in one case and the costs in another.

John Thier was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs, and to undergo twenty days imprisonment for selling on Sunday, and to pay $60 fine and costs on others.

Fred. Bach was sentenced to pay a fine of $30 and costs in two cases, and simply the costs in three others. In default of paying the fines he was sentenced to thirty days imprisonment in each case.

Patrick Beatty was sentenced to pay a fine of $30 and costs on three indictments and the costs on three others.

M. Glitch was sentenced to pay a fine of $30 and costs on one, and $50 and costs in five others. He was also sent to jail for twenty days.

Philip Auberger was sentenced to pay a fine of $30 and costs in one case, and the costs in another.

August Kellmire was sentenced to $50 and costs and to undergo twenty days' imprisonment for selling on Sunday, and in two other cases was required to pay the costs.

Ellen Cleary was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs in two cases.

Conrad Kunkle was sentenced to pay fines amounting to ninety dollars and costs in three cases, and to pay the costs in three others.

In addition to these sentences were the following:

C. Thompson, convicted of the larceny of a diary and paper wallet, was sentenced to the jail for five days.

Patrick Lynch, convicted of the larceny of a watch from V alentine Denhard, was sent to the Work House for three months.

Trial List for Monday.

Commonwealth vs.	
George Brown,	Mary McCafferty,
Michael Quinn,	Mathew Ote,
James Dempsey,	John Martin,
John Hartley,	James Hastings,
Frank Langrover,	John Lynch,
John Frank,	John Stack, *et al.*,
Geo. Fuchs.	Nathan Gibbon,
Martin Kearney,	Louis Zellers,
Daniel Lloyd,	Wm. J. Dickson,
David Loyd,	George Rober, *et al.*,
Robert Barnett,	Martin Burke,
Anthony Clark,	J. P. McCord.
Edward McCafferty,	

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND STOWE.

In this Court Catharine Snyder made application to be declared a *feme sole* trader. The petitioner set forth that her husband's health had failed, and that he was thus unable to support his family. The hearing in the case was fixed for Saturday morning, April 20th.

The following applications for divorce were made: James Christy vs. Elizabeth Christy, on the grounds of adultery. The parties reside in Allegheny.

Mary A. Potter vs. Henry P. Potter. Desertion.

Catharine Jefferson vs. Charles Jefferson. The petitioner set forth that her husband had been convicted of robbery, and was sentenced to eight years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, which term he was now serving out. Subpoenas were awarded in all the cases.

The remainder of the business transacted was of a routine character.

Trial List for To-day.

203. Adams vs. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
21. Gilman, Son & Co. vs. Mackey and Watson.
22. Meyran & Seldle vs. Snyder.
24. Mazurie vs. Palmer.
32. Same vs. Palmer & Layton.
180. Vogan vs. Barnes *et al.*
174. Smith vs. Andrews.
172. Davis vs. Holthouse.
112. Shafer vs. Crawford.
46. Harlupee & Co. vs. McDonald.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGES KIRKPATRICK AND HAMPTON.

In this court the only matter taken up was the argument on the motion for an injunction made by Wm. Colgan against the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company to prevent them from building a branch road over his farm in Penn township. The court reserved its decision.

Trial List for To-day.

88. Bell & Weir vs. city of Pittsburgh.
91. Borne & Bro. vs Schneider.
94. Hieltz vs. Walter.
98. O'Connor vs. Miller.
100. Holland et ux. vs. Montzheimer.
102. Bassler vs. Aurin.
103. Roedelhem & Bing vs. Bach et ux.
111. McGeary vs. Graw.

THE SALOON KEEPERS' SUSPENSE.

No Decision Yet on the License Question—The New Act not yet Secured—The Court Postpones an Argument—New Rumors.

Contrary to general expectation there was no hearing Saturday morning in reference to the rule granted on the County Treasurer, to compel him to show cause why he should not issue certificates to those saloon keepers who had been successful in obtaining licenses. The point raised was fully explained in the GAZETTE a few days ago, and is in brief, that the License Board had no right to grant licenses under the old law, to run from the 1st of May, as the new law went into effect at that time and its provisions must be complied with by applicants. This point was submitted to Court and Saturday morning fixed for the argument.

Since the rule was granted on the Treasurer, it has been ascertained that the bill as published was amended before it passed finally, and has been became necessary to procure a certified copy of the bill, so that a fair understanding of its provisions could be obtained. The County Treasurer endeavored to get a copy of the act so that it could be used Saturday, but his efforts were unsuccessful, and it was determined to postpone the argument until some future time. In the meantime the tavern-keepers are accepting the risks and paying their fees to the County Treasurer, who, under advice, is giving the required certificate. Another interesting feature of the discussion is in relation to the amendment which was passed by the Legislature on the last night of the session. It is said that by this amendment that section is stricken out which required the saloon-keepers to give bonds, and that other changes have been made which practically make the bill worthless. As no certified copy, however, has been received, this statement cannot at present be verified.

THE WORK HOUSE.

Election of Managers—Increasing the Salaries of Jail Wardens.

The Allegheny County Prison Board held its regular quarterly meeting Saturday, at which there was a full attendance.

The principal business before the Board was the election of Managers for the Allegheny county Work House. The following gentlemen were re-elected: George R. White, George Albree, James Kelly, J. P. Fleming, Col. W. J. Anderson was also elected, vice Wm. Bissell, Esq.

A number of bills were passed and ordered to be paid.

A resolution was also adopted increasing the salary of the Warden and Assistant Warden of the jail, making the former $1,300 and the latter $1,200.

The Board then adjourned.

Public Entertainments.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—The engagement of Mrs. D. P. Bowers, thus far, has proven a decided success, and we are glad to be able to announce that she will remain with us another week. This evening she will appear for the first time here in "Amy Robsart," a play which has been very highly spoken of by the press wherever it has been presented. The management of the Pittsburgh have gone to great expense to have the play handsomely mounted, and we doubt not it will have a successful run.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. Robert McWade will appear at this handsome little theatre, for the last time, in "Rip Van Winkle," this evening. On Tuesday evening Caroline Richings Bernard, of English operatic notoriety, will appear as the "Mute Singer." The mere announcement of this fact should be sufficient to fill the Academy each night during her stay.

ART GALLERY.—The Academy of Art and Design, located in Library Hall Building, promises to become one of the institution of the city. If Pittsburgh cannot support an art association —and support it well—it should render up all reputation to which it endeavors to lay claim to be the peer of the leading cities in the Union in its appreciation and support of the sciences and fine arts.

Seventy-five Sewing Machines at Auction.

Seventy-five Sewing Machines at Auction!

Messrs. Straw & Morton, the agents of the Singer Sewing Machine, at No. 24 Sixth street, propose to move their business to No. 24 on the same street, on the 8th day of April. At 2 P. M. of that day they will sell at the old room the entire stock of second-hand machines which have been taken in exchange for the improved Singer, over seventy-five in number. Many of these are almost new, and will be sold without reserve, as none of them will be moved to the new store. Among the lot are eight Wheeler & Wilsons, in first-rate order; two new Eliptic; two Florences, one of them silver plated and scarcely soiled: one entirely new drop feed Empire; two Singer Noiseless Weeds, in perfect order; one new American Button-Hole Machine; one folding table Wilson Shuttle, good as new; besides Grover & Bakers, Howe, Rinar and Letter A Singers, specially adapted to pant and vest making, &c. Terms of payment easy.

Any person purchasing one of the machines, and not being fully satisfied with it after using it, can make an exchange for an improved Singer, and be allowed all that was paid for it.

STRAW & MORTON.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer. 21.

The beautiful, balmy, breezy, springtime has come again and the change suggests to young gentlemen the propriety of changing their garments to suit the changes in the weather. To accomplish this in the most satisfactory manner we recommend them to go to the house of Urling, Follansbee & Co., Southwest corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, where they will secure the very best goods and the latest styles.

Watch No. 3144.—Bearing Trade-mark "Geo. Channing, Marion, N. J.," manufactured by the United States Watch Co., has been carried by me twenty-four months; its total variation from mean time being less than two seconds per month.—O. B. ABBOTT, Coal Dealer, Oriskany Falls, Oneida Co., N. Y.

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the O. K. Soap will never use any other. tf

BROWNSVILLE ITEMS.

[Correspondence to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BROWNSVILLE, PA., April 6, 1872.

About the usual number of our fellow-citizens enjoyed the luxury of exchanging residences during the recent moving season. There were also a few changes of business locations. Business is reviving a little.

The new Bank has commenced operations, with Dr. Cotton as President and Oliver Taylor as Cashier.

Changes have taken place in the pastoral relations of some of our churches. The Baptist and Protestant Episcopal ministers have resigned, and concluded their labors here. The M. E. pulpits have new occupants since the recent Conference. As far as we know, they are giving satisfaction. The African M. E. minister has closed his term of office here, and is now in Conference.

The Brownsville *Clipper* has opened a new department, entitled "Among the Churches," which promises to be both interesting and profitable to the community. C.

Vitrified Sewer Pipe.

Contractors, plumbers, railroads and all consumers will please notice advertisement of the "Akron Sewer Pipe Company" in another column. This company was established in 1848, being the oldest and most extensive sewer pipe manufactory in America. They have agencies in the most prominent cities in the United States. Their agencies in Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Allegheny have been established a number of years, and have supplied most, if not all, the pipe used by both cities in constructing their sewers. This pipe is glazed with salt—is thoroughly vitrified and compact body, as durable in any climate as glass. Its strength was tested by hydrostatic pressure in the city of Chicago, and by external crushing pressure in the city of Washington, D. C., from which they obtained the following: In connection with the noted Scotch and English pipe. On both trials it was proven to be the strongest and best pipe exhibited. Vitrified sewer pipe is recommended by city engineers and Councils of all cities where it has been in use. Pittsburgh and Allegheny city have adopted it for all sewer, age purposes. The pipe is made from 1 to 24 inch calibre, both ring and socked, and warranted to make a perfect joint. Elbows, branches, curves, slants and traps for each size of pipe. Mr. C. G. McMillen, who has charge of their houses in Pittsburgh and Allegheny city, would be glad to have parties wanting the best pipe for draining and sewerage purposes to call and examine that made by the Akron Company. They have also for sale at warehouses and yards flues, chimney tops, fire brick, clay and fire, fancy vases, hydraulic cements, &c., which will be sold wholesale and retail at the very lowest prices. Their office, warehouse and yard are situated at corner Penn avenue and Eighteenth street, Pittsburgh, and 65 and 67 Sandusky street, Allegheny city. Please call or send for price list. All orders will be promptly filled by them. We recommend the Akron Pipe Company to our friends as an honorable and responsible company, with ample resources and facilities for promptly executing all orders, however extensive.

Hen Feed.

NEW CUMBERLAND Ohio, April 6, 1872.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE:—Having seen in your last issue an item in your Agricultural Department from a prairie correspondent who estimates the cost of food to keep one hen during a year, when permitted to to run at large, as one bushal of corn, and if the same be cooped up, the addtional food should be fine fresh grass, chopped cabbage, fresh meat, &c., to the value of half a bushel more of corn. He is not definite whether he means one bushel of ear corn or a bushel of shelled corn. My experience for fifteen or seventeen years does not teach such rules on the subject of feeding hens as he advances. If it could be so, I would be much profited to know if he means one bushel or one bushel and a half of ear or shelled corn. Although the subject of feeding hens is not of great value and interest to the world, yet I have no intention to enter on any controversy on it. I often read items of interest and value on the poultry question, but I am also often galled when I read items of sophistry as I see in your weekly of March 16th. I have for about seven years labored to invent a plan through the medium of which I may keep a dozen hens or more of 500 or 500,000, and all expressly for their eggs; and I have only known within the last several years that I can succeed and make the thing perfectly feasible in all its parts, and there is no sound reason why the hens of Eggs in our own county and throughout the world could not be augmented one thousand per cent., or even more, if the wants of the human family should require it. Please let me inform you in a humble manner, that respectable and valuable authors, and men of no mean grade, have informed us that the very best efforts have been put forth in this country and also in Europe to establish a hennery on the extensive scale. But their crop of eggs, but all failed. So it is evident the world still travels on in the same old beaten path since the creation of Adam in that particular branch of industry. I admit the great excitement of fifteen or eighteen years ago was a few steps forward. It established or begat in my mind the idea of establishing a hennery expressly for their eggs. I have strayed from my original intention, and have taken too much liberty, but I have read the GAZETTE twenty-five years, so I feel a little at home among you. Yours truly,

JAMES B. HAYDEN.

Plowing Match.

The Fayette Township Farmer's Club will hold their first annual *Plowing Match* on Thursday, the 11th instant, on the farm of Mr. T. B. Simpson, on the Pan Handle Railroad, on the road leading to Clinton.

Premiums will be awarded to the 1st, 2d and 3d best *Plowmen*, and to 1st, 2d and 3d best *Plowboys*; also to best trained and best handled plowing *Teams*.

Competition is free. All good plowmen and plowboys desiring to compete will forward their names to Geo. Y. McKee, Chairman of the Committee, Oakdale Station, Allegheny county. There will also be a test of plows at the same time and place. Plow manufacturers, agents and patentees of plows are invited to display the merits of their respective plows to the farming community. Plows forwarded for the test to the station, to care of the Club, will be taken to the test ground and returned to the station free of charge. Geo. Y. McKee, at the station, will answer any letters of inquiry addressed to him.

For Spring and Summer.

It is really a pleasure to look over the elegant stock of new goods, for spring and summer wear which Messrs. Sutmeyer, Bro. & Co., have laid in at their elegant house southwest corner of the Diamond and Federal street, Allegheny. They have on hand now one of the finest and most carefully selected assortment of goods that can be seen west of the mountains, and having made their purchases before the recent advance in prices, their patrons can have the advantage of purchasing at fully twenty per cent. below the current rates elsewhere. Any readers who may be doubtful of this may easily satisfy themselves of the excellence of Sutmeyers' stock and the low prices by calling at the house to-day, or at any time when they wish to make a purchase.

There is an elegance about fine stationery that is very pleasant. What would a fashionable wedding be without it? Who would put on their finest silks and richest velvets to attend a party to which they were invited on ordinary foolscap? Of course this has had the effect of building up a large trade in imported papers and envelopes *a la mode*, but more numerous as are the houses dealing in the luxuries of the writing desk, we know of none to equal the far-famed establishmhnt of Mr. Louis Dreka, of Philadelphia; his imprint on an envelope is almost a passport to elegant society. A monogram or a crest engraved by him is sure to be neat; a box of his paper and envelopes, shaped in the latest style, brought from the most famous mills of England and France, and breathing faint hints of some delicate perfume, is a present fit for a queen, or even for the lady love of a young American sovereign. There is nothing in the stationery business which Mr. Dreka does not do as well and as elegantly as it can be done, and every one who deals with him finds this out. We take pleasure in recommending such of our readers as do not already enjoy any of his work, to try him once, feeling sure that afterwards they will go to him of their own accord.

DIED.

MITCHELL.—On Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock, MOLLIE A., only daughter of the late Alexander and Henrietta Mitchell, in the sixteenth year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, 48 Chatham street, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

ROLE.—On Sabbath morning, at 20 minutes to 6, MAGGIE H., youngest daughter of Hugh M. and Mary A. Role, aged two years and nineteen days.

Funeral on TUESDAY MORNING at 10 o'clock. Carriages will leave Fairman & Sampson's stables, at 8:30.

BARCROFT.—On Monday morning, 7th inst., at Columbia Farm, WILHELMINA HESS, wife of A. P. Barcroft, in the 34th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of W. A. Giddenfenny, No. 250 Centre avenue, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will leave the M. E. Church, Birmingham, and Allen's, corner Grant and Fourth avenue, at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited.

SARATOGA

"GEYSER" SPRING WATER.

(Medicinally the best.)

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FIRE CLAY

Water Pipes,

CHIMNEY FLUES

AND

Chimney Tops.

HENRY H. COLLINS,

apl:2:29 133 SECOND AVENUE.

In Store and for Sale.

25 Barrels Rectified Cider

6 Barrels Dried Apples,

6 Barrels Chestnuts,

25 Barrels Green Apples,

3 Barrels Pickles,

10 Half Barrels Pickles,

J. B. HOLLEY,

mh23:n34 12 Smithfield Street.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—River seventeen feet six inches; rising. Arrived.—C. B. Church, New Orleans; Alex. McDonald, Wheeling; J. W. Garrett, St. Louis. Departed.—Fearless, St. Louis; Argosy, Pittsburgh; J. W. Garrett, Wheeling.

LOUISVILLE, April 7.—River rising; seven feet three inches in canal; five feet three inches in chute. Rained hard all night; clear and warm to-day; mercury 68 to 79. Arrived.—R. W. Skillinger, Bermuda, Silver Moon and J. S. Groesbeck, Cincinnati; Robert Mitchell, New Orleans; Allegheny Belle and barges, Wheeling. Departed.—Bermuda, Evansville; R. W. Skillinger, Nashville; Silver Moon, Memphis; Allegheny Belle and barges, St. Louis; Glasgow, Falls, White river. Tow boats arrived.—Sam Roberts, John Dilfoil Smoky City and Rover, Pittsburgh; Pierrepont, Pomeroy. Departed.—J. Dilfoil, Pittsburgh; Pierrepont, Pomeroy. The Falls Pilot has been chartered by the Grand Lake Company to take fourteen barges of coal to New Orleans. The Simpson Horner leaves on Wednesday with twenty barges for New Orleans. The Charmer raised steam and expects to get afloat to-night. She will go to Evansville for repairs.

EVANSVILLE, April 8.—More rain last night; clear and hot to-day; mercury 75. River risen 7 inches. Up.—Louisville, 1; A. M. Bagon, 7; Lawrence, 8; Tom Reese and barges, 10:20. Down.—Edinburgh, 7 A. M.; Tarascon, 5 P. M. Generally with good trips. Nothing doing today.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Arrived.—Rob Roy, Keokuk; Rubicon, Vicksburg; Davenport, upper Mississippi; Sioux City, White river; City of Chester, Memphis; Glasgow, Ouachita river; Baltimore, Cairo. Departed.—Liberty, Upper Strader, Lasalle. River falling. Weather clear and warm.

CAIRO, April 7.—Arrived.—W. H. Brown, Louisville, 11 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 8 A. M.; Colorado, Vicksburg; 9; Enima C. Elliott, Memphis, 9; Bismarck, St. Louis, 10; Emilie Lasarge, St. Louis, 10; Florence No 2, Metropolis, 1 P. M.; City of Alton, St. Louis, 2; City of Helena, Vicksburg, 3; Jas. Fisk, Paducah, 4; Molassa, New Orleans, 4; Bee, St. Louis, 5; Rover, St. Louis, 5; Minnie, St. Louis, 6; Esperanza, Pittsburgh, 6. Departed.—Tyrone, for Nashville, 8 P. M.; Belle Memphis, Memphis, 8; Rob Roy, Keyseth, New Orleans, 9; W. H. Brown, St. Louis, 3 A. M.; Glasgow, St. Louis, 4; Colorado, St. Louis, 10; Emma West, Cincinnati, 11; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 1 P. M.; Florence, St. Louis, 1; Emilie Labar